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UNIVERSITY VOL. I. No 4

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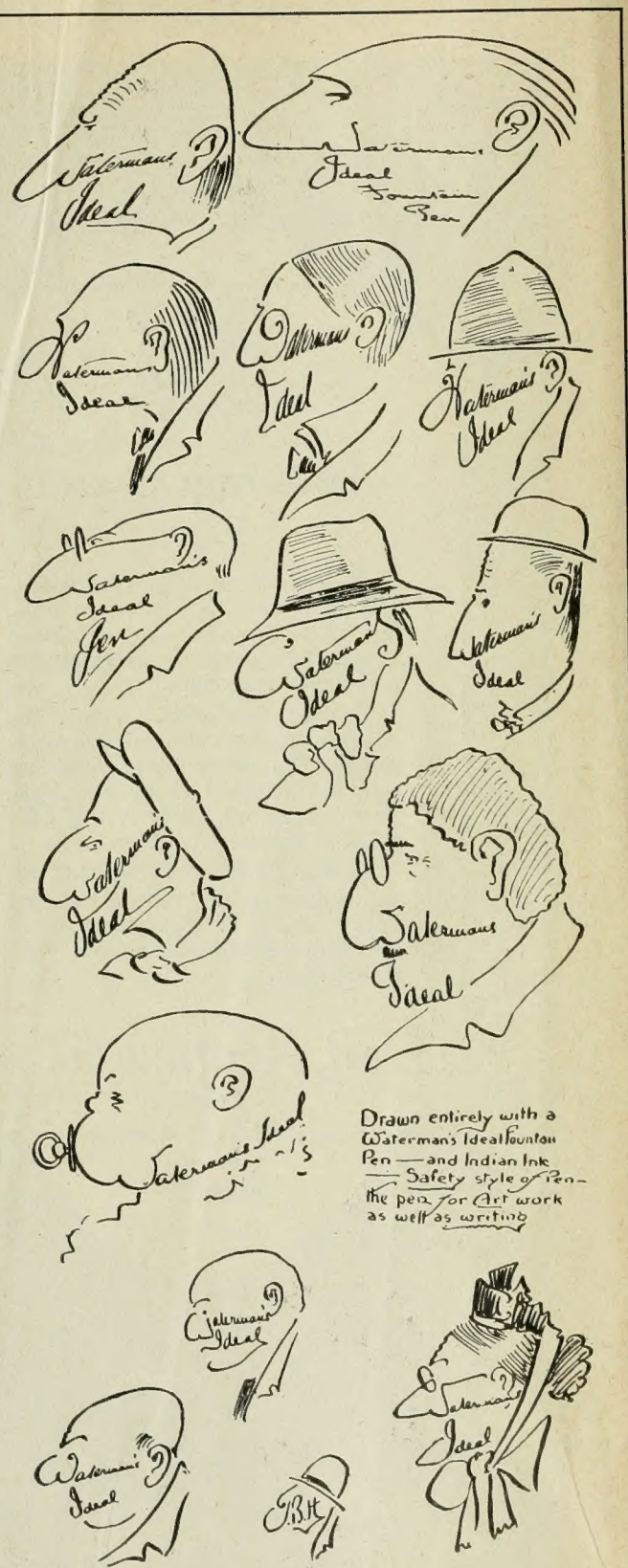
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MUCH IN LITTLE.—A suitable heading for the message we wish to convey in the small space allotted in this issue.

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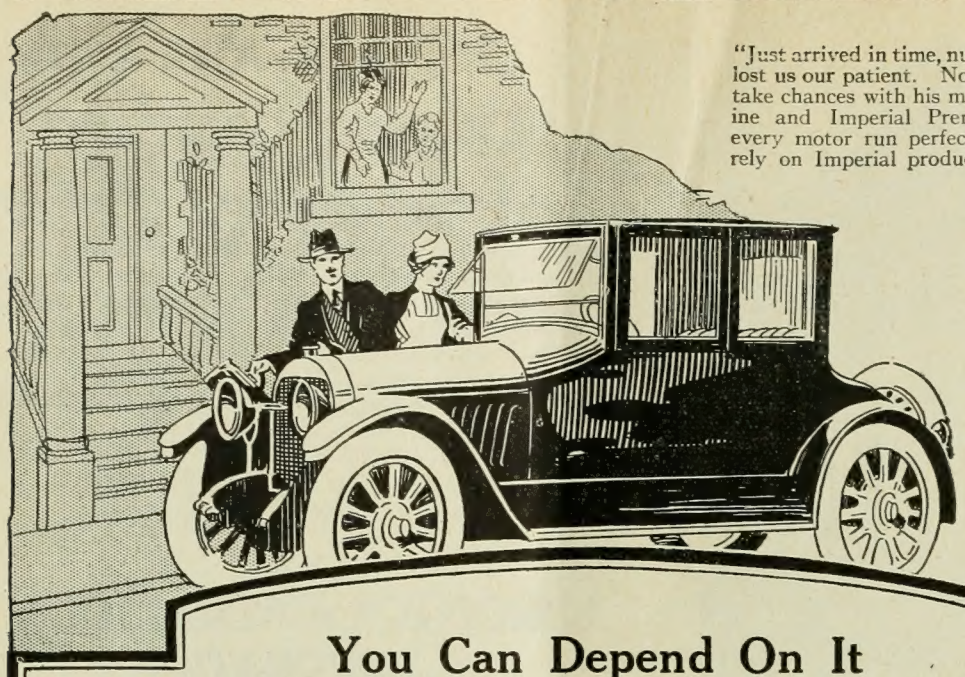

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THE FORESTS OF QUEBEC

A. BEDARD, B.A.M.F.

Professor of Forestry at Laval

THE forests of Quebec have often been said to constitute one of the richest forest sources of the world. This reputation they owe partly to the great variety of useful species of which they are composed; to the fact that they contain a large proportion of soft woods suitable for pulp and lumber; to the fact that the numerous rivers which run through them afford great facilities for the transportation of their products, and to the fact that many of these rivers supply all the energy necessary for the sawing of lumber and for converting wood into pulp or paper.

Quebec forests cover an area of approximately 130,000,000 acres. To make up this figure the burnt-over sections have been disregarded as well as the sections, such as some parts of Ungava and Labrador, where only scrubby trees, scattered here and there, are to be found. The forests are valued at some $600,000,000.

About one-third of this timberland area is actually under lease to lumber manufacturers or pulpwood dealers, while a little more than half is unleased, and designated under the name of Crown Lands. From the leased area comes the bulk of the forest products of which the total value for 1918 was placed at some $57,000,000.

The Quebec forests may be divided into three great units, according to their location, and the physiographic characters of the sections where they are to be found.

First we have the forests of the plain. To this class belong the forests which occupy the St. Lawrence Valley proper. In this valley, as everyone knows, the first attempts at colonization were made; the first farms were established, and most of the seignorial concessions were developed. As a matter of fact, it is actually more of an agricultural than a sylvicultural section. The forest stand is here divided up into small farm woodlots, with the exception, however, of such large timber bodies as the Seignory of Lotbiniere. Hard woods such as sugar maple, yellow and canoe birch, red maple, ash, basswood, beech, butternut, bitternut and elm are especially to be met with, although white pine, spruce, balsam, fir, white cedar and hemlock are occasionally found. Maple-sugar, fuel and pulpwood to the value of some $7,000,000 are the products annually derived from the forests of this plain.

The Allegheny forests are the second unit. They are located in the Allegheny mountains. They do not make a continuous body but are, save in the Gaspé peninsula, broken up by numerous parishes with a more or less extensive area under cultivation. West of the Chaudiere valley hard woods of the previous type predominate, while east of this valley, soft woods such as spruce and balsam are generally found, with poplar and white birch or white cedar stands occasionally intervening. This section is not as well drained as the Laurentian one; the lakes are fewer; the rivers are of less regular flow, and the waterfalls are less numerous and important. It is not, properly speaking, a favourable section for the pulp and paper making industry. On the other hand the comparatively good quality of the soil proves very favorable to tree growth; to the production of large timber, and to lumber industry. A large proportion of the pulpwood exported to the United States comes from this section.

The third class is made up of forests growing in the Laurentian Mountains. The Laurentian Mountains are mostly designated by physiographers under the name of the Laurentian plateau. This plateau consists of eroded crystalline rocks and is well drained by rapid flowing rivers capable of great energy and fed by numerous lakes.

The larger valleys which cut through this plateau from the St. Maurice to the Ottawa were, in the beginning of last century, displaying very important pure stands of white pine. To meet the home demand and satisfy the foreign markets this species has been intensively exploited. It has been replaced by such species as spruce, which, at first disregarded, has been found adaptable to different uses. The whole eastern section of the Laurentian plateau and all that lies to the north of an imaginary line running through Temiscamingue, Shawinigan and St. Joachim may be said to be the home of spruce and balsam fir. These species do not form continuous stands, but are often mixed with such deciduous trees as white birch, aspen and yellow birch. Groves of white birch and aspen are especially found in the vicinity of Lake St. John. There are also some pure young stands of larch close to the lakes and swamps.

The forest conditions met with in the eastern sections prevail, with some alterations, however, as far as James and Ungava Bays. From the 51st parallel to the border of Hudson Bay the forest impoverishes itself. This impoverishment is due to unfavorable climatic conditions.

In the western section of the Laurentian plateau from the St. Lawrence Valley to the 51st parallel, besides white and black spruce and white pine, red and jack pine are to be met with. The latter species form relatively extensive pure stands in the vicinity of Abitibi. Amongst the hard woods, yellow birch and sugar maple are the most valuable species. They are replaced northward by canoe birch, white birch and aspen.

The Laurentian forests are, in the main, supplying the bulk of the pulpwood used in this country. Trees of slow growth have a regular texture which produces timber of good quality, which can be advantageously compared with the Riga pine for certain uses.

It may be added, to further characterize the Laurentian forests, that they lie on poor quality soil which is, generally speaking, of no value for agricultural purposes, and that they embody the largest and most important "timber limits" in this province.

For the preservation of such a forest wealth and for its improvement and better management, many reforms have been made by the Quebec Legislature. First, the exportation of unmanufactured woods, cut on Crown Lands, to the United States has been prohibited; a special law for forest protection against fire has been passed and associations formed. A forest nursery has been established at Berthierville. A forest service has been created, composed of competent men educated at the Laval Forestry School, which has been in existence since 1910. All these reforms, so far, have given good results, and will, no doubt, contribute to make Quebec forests a very useful factor in the economical development of Canada at large.

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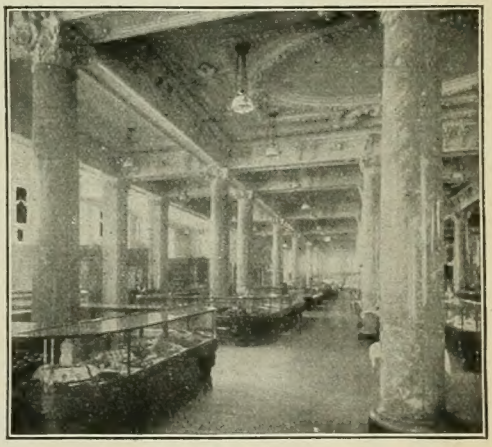

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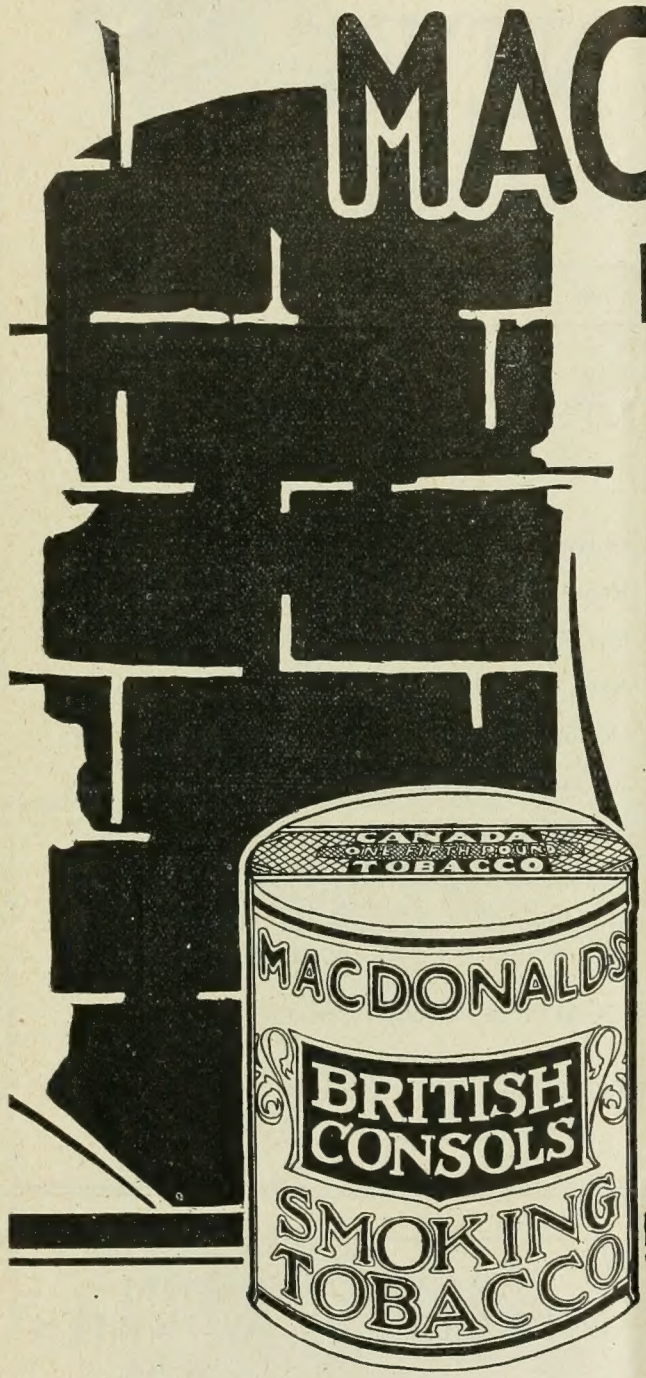

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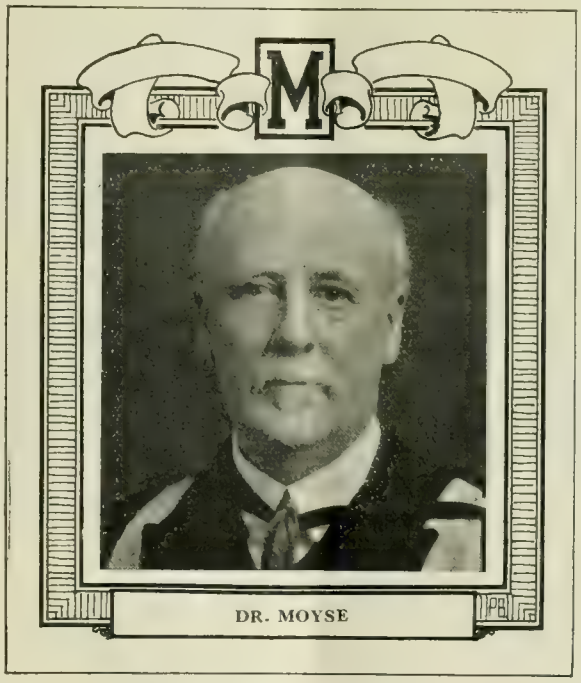
VOL. I. Montreal, September, 1920 No. 4

DEAN MOYSE RETIRES

AFTER more than forty years of faithful and fruitful service Dean Moyse has retired from active duty at McGill. Such an event is not only a landmark in the faculty of Arts; it is a fact of great significance in the life and development of the University.

Throughout this long period Dean Moyse has given himself unsparingly to McGill and his effort has covered many fields. For this reason it is impossible to characterize adequately yet briefly the nature of his accomplishment. Many scholars find sufficient employment in the delights of the library and the tasks of the class room. But of Dean Moyse it can be said that much as he has loved his library, he has loved his class room more. Endowed with a just sense of values and with inexhaustible enthusiasm he has never looked upon the work of the class room as a task but rather as a lofty opportunity. Indeed he has made his lectures a very notable instrument of expression, imparting his own zeal and wholeheartedness along with his rich store of learning. It is a piece of rare good fortune that for so many years every undergraduate in Arts felt the direct force of his influence through membership in some class which he conducted. Whatever may be our individual views regarding elective courses and the stage at which freedom of choice may be allowed, there are conspicuous advantages in a curriculum which requires that every student in Arts should take a course in English literature when that course is given by a born teacher like Dean Moyse.



DR. MOYSE

To inspire a large body of students and to hold their devotion for a long term of years is an achievement which implies the possession of more gifts than one. Of course there must be personality, but personality unsupplemented by solid attainments is sure to wear thin after a time. And then to attractiveness and knowledge must be added that ungrudging eagerness to be helpful which renders the master accessible to his disciple at any hour of the day or night. It is through the possession of all these qualities and attainments that Dean Moyse has endeared himself to his students and communicated to them his own high sense of standards.

In this age of intensive research, English literature and philology constitute enormous domains, quite large enough to furnish sufficient subject matter to the most diligent scholar. Hence it would be no ground of just reproach to confine one's intellectual interests within these frontiers. Dean Moyse, however, has succeeded in mastering the technique of his own subject without limiting his studies to a single branch of knowledge. His gift for mathematics and his first-hand knowledge of physiology may be singled out as illustrations of his comprehensiveness, and while saturated with literature no one has felt a keener or more sympathic interest in the progress of science. Throughout his whole life the Baconian conception that pure science and applied science should be duly co-ordinated has been with him a fundamental proposition — as is well known to his colleagues in the faculty of Arts who have had full opportunity to note during debates on the curriculum his complete freedom from narrow prepossessions.

With a mind so broad, with a nature so sympathetic, and with an imagination which reacts quickly to all that is generous in human endeavour, Dean Moyse was able to imprint his ideas and aspirations upon the undergraduates of McGill from the first moment of his contact with them. The hold which he gained at the outset he has preserved unbrokenly until now, with an ever-widening range of effectiveness. When he became Dean of the faculty of Arts and Vice-Principal he entered upon new duties and was given a wider opportunity. His facility and felicity in public utterance were a very special qualification for administrative posts which exacted frequent addresses to large gatherings, while his friendliness and his willingness to co-operate were of great assistance to him in discharging the functions which belong to the head of a faculty.

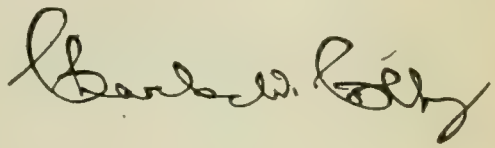
However fragmentary, any sketch of Dean Moyse's services must touch upon his strong sense of public spirit. It was his good fortune to be born in Devonshire, a county which by its annals and its galaxy of great names provokes the most vigorously patriotic reactions. A devoted Devonian and a Briton of the truest allegiance, Dean Moyse was also able to become a true Canadian. What is equally significant, he has known how to combine a deep love of county, country and Empire with a recognition of what patriotism means to those of a different allegiance. With him the world of letters and ideas has always been a republic, destitute of frontiers, but when it came to fighting for the cause of civilization he saw his three sons go to the War in the spirit of an ancient Roman.

Dean Moyse has lavished so much effort on scholarship,

teaching, administration, and the offices of friendship, that the list of his writings is shorter than it would have been but for his unselfishness. Even so his bibliography of titles — counting both prose and verse — would make a long list and in all he has written there is to be seen a marked aptitude for literary expression, combined with thoughtfulness and a lively play of fancy. His canons of criticism are grounded upon solid erudition and the unusual resilience of his memory has enabled him at all times to illustrate his points and arguments with great impact.

The unwearying vitality which has been characteristic of Dean Moyse throughout his career enabled him to accomplish many things which most university men find it impossible to undertake. No one at McGill has ever been more ready to contribute to the intellectual life of Montreal and, indeed, to that of the whole region which is influenced by McGill. As a public lecturer he has always been in great request and his generosity has never failed to equal the demands made upon it. The same disposition has revealed itself in the hospitality which, with the gracious and sympathetic assistance of Mrs. Moyse, he extended to all within the McGill circle — undergraduates and colleagues alike. It will be very difficult for anyone in future times to reach the standard which he has set in this regard. By common consent the social activities of a university are an essential feature of its work, and in this sphere Dean Moyse has shown conspicuously what can be done to bind the members of the McGill body together and to establish a tie between McGill and Montreal.

To put into the record such words as are written above is merely to indicate in bald and partial terms the outstanding features of a great life work. Those who know Dean Moyse intimately, whether as disciples or colleagues, will realize how imperfect must be any brief outline of what he has achieved for McGill. Fortunately his spiritual connection with the University does not terminate with the moment when he lays aside the cares of routine duty. Having earned his leisure by service which it is given few men to perform, he can now contemplate with satisfaction an accomplishment well-rounded, complete and highly wrought.



McGILL'S BALANCE SHEET

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING for the Year Ending June 30th, 1919

RECEIPTS

From Fees Collected—		
University	$ 4,888.50	
Faculty of Law	3,307.50	
Faculty of Arts	7,890.60	
Commerce, School of	3,635.25	
Faculty of Applied Science	35,600.35	
Faculty of Medicine	66,456.78	
Pharmacy, Dept. of	496.00	
Royal Victoria College	23,525.59	
Conservatorium of Music	16,753.50	
Library	2,205.00	
Social Service Dept	1,280.50	
Gymnasium	1,255.80	
Miscellaneous	8,092.35	
		$175,387.72
From Income received from Investments, Deposits in Bank, etc	633,686.79	
" *Government and other Grants*	41,978.00	
" *Donations and Subscriptions*	56,099.72	
" *Caution Money Deposits*	10,490.00	
" *Miscellaneous Receipts*	17,018.95	
" *Extraordinary Receipts*	60,681.46	
		$995,342.64

DISBURSEMENTS

For Salaries of Principal, Secretary's and Registrar's Office, Library and Observatory Staffs, Examiners, Stenographers, etc.	$ 62,300.55	
" *Salaries for Instruction (including Deanships)*	293,971.24	
" *Salaries of Foremen in Workshops, Mechanics, Laboratory Assistants, etc*	26,866.21	
" *Salaries and Wages for Janitors, Servants, Laborers, Materials for Cleaning, etc*	32,354.89	
" *Repairs and Improvements to Buildings*	16,641.32	
" *Apparatus, Machines, Tools, Equipment, etc*	4,082.70	
" *Maintenance of Apparatus, etc*	2,050.80	
" *Supplies and Materials*	9,563.76	
" *Housekeeping Supplies, Royal Victoria College*	14,912.96	
" *Summer Schools*	2,098.95	
" *Furniture*	2,830.76	
" *Light, Heat and Power*	65,252.14	
" *Printing*	5,171.37	
" *Advertising*	1,545.73	
" *Insurance*	2,062.12	
" *Stationery and Postage*	4,932.36	
" *Water*	5,233.27	
" *Miscellaneous*	34,468.96	
" *Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Prizes*	4,800.28	
" *Library — for Books, etc*	10,203.74	
" *Caution Money Deposits*	9,780.00	
" *Annuities*	11,724.88	
" *Advances and Extraordinary Expenditure*	57,020.19	
		$679,869.18
Macdonald College paid during year	182,215.00	
Revenue transferred to Capital Account	17,074.72	
Capital Account, portion of unexpended balances temporarily invested	115,565.24	
Surplus in Revenue for Year	618.50	
		$995,342.64

McGILL NEEDS $5,000,000.00

THE great need of our country to-day is Leadership — trained Leadership. That fact has been brought closely home to us by the Great War. In the wake of the war there press upon us problems of the community, of the city, of the province and of the state, of a character hitherto unknown. We need leadership of the highest type to show us how these problems may be solved. We want trained men — men who can think — to lead us straight along a pathway beset with many difficulties. In every profession, in every trade and calling, there is a demand for men who are trained to think, to help us solve the many new problems which come up every day.

Where are we to get these educated men?

From the Universities and Colleges. Where else?

To-day, therefore, the country is turning to its Universities and Colleges demanding that they increase their output of trained men.

But the country forgets that in the days immediately before the war the value of the University did not bulk so largely in its eyes. The value of the trained mind was not then so generally recognized. Therefore the Universities were none too generously supported. The war took from them the majority of their students. Its ending found them understaffed, under-endowed, and under-equipped, facing a demand many times greater than ever for the production of trained minds. This demand is imperative and urgent. The Universities are doing their best, but the strain on their present resources is almost at the breaking point. Consequently, if the Universities are to meet the demand made upon them by the public, their resources must be strengthened, their endowments must be increased and their equipment must be enlarged. The public is demanding increased and better service of the Universities. This service will cost money; that money the public must provide.

NEW MEDICAL BUILDING

Universities are always on the verge of insolvency. For years they lived up to the last penny of their income in an endeavour to render valuable public service. They assumed the liabilities of higher education faster than they accumulated endowment. At the same time they have not been wasteful. They made every penny count. The members of the teaching staff served for the most inadequate salaries, they improvised equipment; and they took on other work in leisure time to help them earn a living wage. Now the Universities are at the parting of the ways. On the one hand is the tremendously increased demand for higher education, on the other the inadequacy of the facilities and the money for giving it. There is, too, the awakened appreciation by the public of the value and the need of the trained mind. The latter attitude will inevitably draw the teachers to the professions or to business life where the rewards are more commensurate with the service rendered than in the teaching profession. If the quality of teaching is to be preserved more adequate salaries must be paid.

McGill has suffered in common with all the Universities of this continent. But these are not the only problems which McGill has to face. An equipment and staff designed to meet the needs of 2,000 students is suddenly confronted with the necessity of providing facilities for 2,500 students. There is literally not room enough, there are literally not teachers enough to meet the needs of these new students.

So McGill must not only have funds to increase the salaries of her present staff, but she must add largely to that staff and secure more equipment if she is to do properly the work which has been pressed upon her.

A careful estimate has been made of the reasonable cost of meeting this demand and it is found that at least $5,000,000 is required to make a beginning.

In November next McGill intends to appeal to the public for this sum. An attempt will be made to secure the money by a campaign similar to that held in 1911. McGill men and women will be asked to do their part.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS:

(1) *For Endowment for Increased Salaries:*

In order to pay the teaching and administrative staffs adequate salaries and to provide also for appointments of new teachers made necessary by the large increase in registration of students.

(2) *For Endowment for Appropriations Covering Equipment, Apparatus, Etc.*

In the laboratory departments, workshops, etc., during the past ten years, and more particularly during the period of the war, expenditures for maintenance have been cut down to a minimum, with the result that, if the above departments are to be put into efficient up-to-date condition, an increased annual expenditure of $50,000 will have to be made for some four or five years. By that time new developments will no doubt require the annual expenditure to be kept up to this new mark.

(3) *For Endowment for Heating, Lighting and Maintenance of Present Buildings.*

Due to the tremendous increased cost of fuel, building materials, and services of skilled workmen, it is estimated that the annual expenditure on this account will have to be increased by $60,000.

(4) *For Endowment for University Library.*

The annual expenditure for books as averaged for the last seven years was $8,000 as against an average of $22,000 for twenty-eight universities in the United States, and for Toronto University of $16,000. In order that the library may properly meet the demands of the University departments, it is necessary that at least $20,000 a year should be spent for the above purpose. This means an increased annual expenditure of $12,000.

(5) *For Endowment for the Department of Commerce.*

This department has had a rapid growth in the past

few years, and the registration for last year reached a total of one hundred (100) undergraduates proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. In addition to these, there were upwards of seven hundred (700) attending evening classes. McGill receives a grant from the Provincial Government of $7,000 a year, whereas l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciale, which is affiliated with the University of Montreal, receives an annual grant of $50,000. At present the students in this department are accommodated in the Arts building, but there is a pressing need for a new building to house them separately. Considering that McGill is situated in a large industrial centre, it is reasonable to believe that the growth of this department will be such as to warrant it becoming a separate faculty. In the meantime, however , an endowment providing an additional income of $10,000 will be necessary to enable it to carry on.

(6) *Capital Expenditures for Buildings.*

(*a*) The present accommodation for Physiology, Botany, Zoology, and Biology is hopelessly inadequate. It is proposed, therefore, to extend the old Medical building for this purpose.

(*b*) A building is required to properly house Pathology, Bacteriology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Hygiene. The cost of building and maintaining these two buildings will be approximately $800,000.

(*c*) A new building is urgently required for the faculty of Applied Science, which will give additional accommodation for the department of Physics and which will also house the department of Geology and Mineralogy, Mining Engineering and Electrical Engineering, thus freeing the Chemistry and Mining building to the exclusive use of the department of Chemistry, which now cannot find quarters for the accommodation of the students already enrolled.

These are some of the most urgent needs that *must* be met. At the same time it should be kept in mind that **McGill has no adequate Convocation Hall, no Gymnasium and no Dormitories.**

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES VISITS McGILL

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES visited McGill a short time ago and spent a whole day renewing acquaintance with many old friends in the various faculties at the University, particularly the medical faculty, with which he had been so closely associated.

Early in the morning he went over to the McGill buildings, where he was met by the Principal, General Sir Arthur Currie, with whom he had a long conference, after which he visited various of the faculties, having lunch at noon with the medical faculty at the Mount Royal Club.

In the afternoon Sir Auckland returned to the college buildings and spent some time at the laboratory, inspecting the various improvements made since his time, after which he visited various other departments.

In the evening the Principal, General Sir Arthur Currie, gave a dinner at the Mount Royal Club in honour of Sir Auckland Geddes. At the dinner there were about twenty guests, including such of the Governors and Deans of the faculties as were in the city, with various other of the heads, the presidents of the University Association, and of the Old Boys' Association, with representatives of various city hospitals, and a few other prominent citizens.

There were no toasts or speeches at the dinner, the evening being spent, after the cigars, in general conversation, making it a genuine McGill reunion.

PRESIDENT TORY'S HONORS

FEW Canadian educationists are held in higher respect by their fellows than Dr. Henry Marshall Tory, Arts '90, President of the University of Alberta — witness his election to the presidency of the Conference of Canadian Universities at the meeting held in Quebec in May.

From what the writer can learn, Dr. Tory is a B.A., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D. (twice), a B.D. and a F.R.S.C.— quite a formidable array, but no more than his wide scholarship and brilliant achievements make him entitled to. He started out a Methodist clergyman, gave it up after four years, and has since been an educationist. Canada is thankful that he changed his mind, for his services while on the staff of McGill and since becoming president of Alberta have been of marked benefit to the country at large. From 1893 to 1908 he served on the staff of the Department of Mathematics at McGill. Then the newly-established University of Alberta stretched out its beckoning hand and Dr. Tory answered. In placing this university on a sound foundation and broadening its scope, Dr. Tory has worked wonders. So, also, did he serve his country during the war as one of the active principals in the Khaki University.

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF ANAESTHETISTS

GRADUATES will be interested to know that one of their number has successfully organized a society, having for its aim, the science, practice and teaching of anaesthesia. This has been incorporated by letters patent of the Dominion Government.

It is deplorable that the importance of the proper administration of anaesthetics has not been fully understood or appreciated in this country. In the interests of humanity this society should be welcomed and encouraged because better anaesthesia means better surgery.

DR. WESLEY BOURNE

Nearly all of the larger hospitals, both here and in the Old Country, have on their staffs specialists in this field and the administration of an anaesthetic is no longer in the hands of a nurse, student or unsupervised house-surgeon.

The officers of the new society are Dr. Samuel Johnston of Toronto, president; Dr. William Webster of Winnipeg, vice-president; and Dr. Wesley Bourne of Montreal, secretary-treasurer (34 St. Mark Street). The executive committee is composed of Dr. C. H. Bastin of Vancouver, Dr. G. M. Geldert of Ottawa, Dr. W. B Howell of Montreal, and Dr. Charles LaRocque of Montreal.

The successful organization of this society is largely due to the efforts of a McGill man, Dr. Wesley Bourne, Med. '11.

GROUNDSMAN'S LODGE DISAPPEARS

THE little stone lodge at the left of the main entrance gates of McGill University on Sherbrooke Street has disappeared. An old landmark on the college campus, built sixty-five years ago, the lodge was the second building to appear on the University property; the Arts building erected some years before being the first.

The lodge house was continuously occupied for 60 years, and there has never been a death within its walls. The first occupant, John Herbert, groundsman of the University for forty years, brought up eleven children in the house, several of whom were born there. Herbert occupied the lodge from 1855 until 1902, when he was retired on a pension and Thomas Graydon succeeded him.

Five years ago the blasting for the C.N.R. tunnel which runs directly underneath the house caused the floors to sink to such an extent that it was no longer habitable, and it has been vacant since that time.

The demolition of the little building was no easy task, for it was well put together in 1855. The walls were two feet six inches thick, built of genuine Montreal limestone.

It has been proposed, although nothing has been definitely decided by the authorities, to use this stone to build an arch over the Sherbrooke Street entrance to the University, and to make the arch a memorial to the McGill men who lost their lives in the Great War. It is fitting that the names of those who gave their lives for the cause of civilization should be inscribed on the stones which have been for so many years associated with the University.

A considerable amount of the money necessary for the erection of the lodge was provided by Montreal citizens who wished to have access to the grounds of McGill for themselves and their families, that they might use it as a sort of park or safe playground for their children. Life-tickets were given in return for a certain subscription to the building fund, entitling an entire family to use the grounds for the lifetime of the head of the household. For this reason baby perambulators and enticing toddlers with attendant nurses have always been much in evidence in the McGill grounds. The last of these tickets was issued many years ago, but in some families sending the kiddies to the University precincts has become a tradition and is continued to the second generation. The custom has never been abused, as there has always been a regulation providing for the children being accompanied by a responsible person, and the presence of the little folk has added to the attractiveness of the College grounds.

WHY McGILL NEEDS $5,000,000.00

SOME of the reasons for giving money to McGill at the present time are:

1. BECAUSE the cost of educating each student who has passed through the University has been three or four times the sum collected from him in class fees. In other words McGill spends from two to five times as much on each boy and girl who graduates from the University as is paid to her by the student. This is not a debt, but it imposes on the student an honorable obligation to enable the University, so far as he is capable, to serve others as it has served him.

2. BECAUSE McGill commands the loyalty and affection of every graduate. McGill's services to the alumni are not to be measured by money. They are among "the imponderables." They should be repaid in kind, which means that the spirit behind the gift of even ten dollars may make it as complete an offering of loyal affection as a gift of a million.

3. BECAUSE the prosperity of the endowed university is indispensable to the best interests of education.

4. BECAUSE this Dominion in the after-war period of reconstruction must face national and international problems of a complexity undreamed of before, and her Universities must function if she is to meet these problems with success.

5. BECAUSE the universities of the country, McGill among them, performed incalcuable service for her during the war.

6. BECAUSE her plant, traditions and intellectual fame are established — she has, in other words, the assets of outlay and "good-will"— which allow such money as comes to her to be spent in the long run with more return than in a university without such assets.

7. BECAUSE professors and instructors of McGill, who are her core and life, are working to-day on a salary scale which is entirely inadequate to supply their needs. This means not only that they are subjected to hardship and hampered in their work, but that the abler young men are deterred from going into the teaching profession and becoming the professors and instructors who will be her core and life.

8. BECAUSE additional class room accommodation is urgently needed to properly teach the students in attendance.

9. BECAUSE dormitories are urgently needed to comfortably house the students who by reason of the lack of adequate houses in Montreal are in many instances very badly accommodated.

10. BECAUSE McGill at present has not room and teaching accommodation for the students in attendance. Temporary provision has been made for them. This must be made permanent.

11. BECAUSE the country has great need of the service McGill is fitted to render it. If McGill is to continue to give McGill service for the benefit of the country, the country must put McGill in funds to do it.

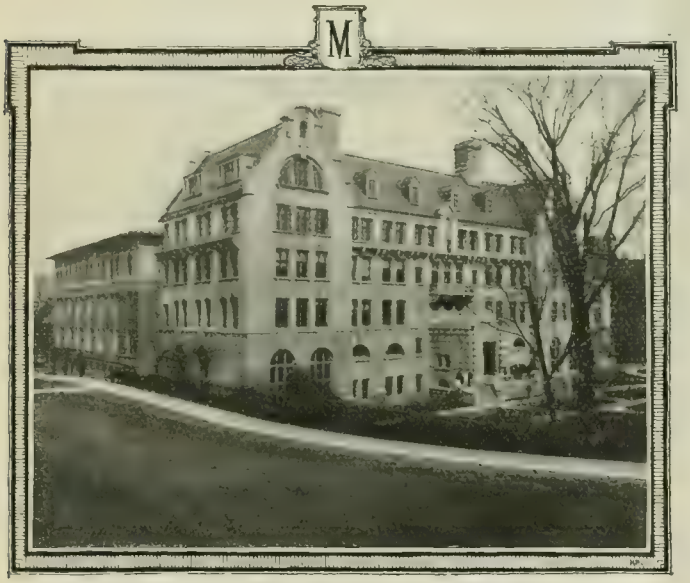
FOR OLD McGILL"

McGILL'S GREAT BENEFACTORS

McGILL UNIVERSITY owes its origin to a private endowment. It was founded by the Hon. James McGill, a leading merchant and public-spirited citizen of Montreal, who died in 1813. By his will he bequeathed his property of Burnside (consisting of 46 acres of land and certain buildings) and a sum of £10,000 in money to found a college in a provincial university, the erection of which had already been provided for by the British Government.

From the date of this original bequest until the present time the existence and development of the University have depended entirely upon the donations of private citizens. (There is, indeed, a small government grant of $25,000 per annum, which is hardly sufficient to pay the staff of janitors, servants and laborers).

The history of the first thirty years of the University is one of financial embarrassment and administrative difficulties and with the exception of the Medical faculty the institution became almost extinct. But at the end of this time the citizens of Montreal awoke to the value of the young University which was struggling in their midst.



MACDONALD ENGINEERING BUILDING

Several gentlemen undertook its reorganization. The Governor-General of Canada, Sir Edmund Head, became interested in its fortunes and in 1855 with the advent of a new Principal an era of progress and prosperity began. From then on the development and progress of the University has depended on the generosity of philanthropic men.

Perhaps the greatest of these benefactors was the late Sir William Macdonald, who began to take a lively interest in the affairs of the University after he had reached the age of sixty. This interest was first directed towards the faculty of Applied Science and, indeed, Sir William may be truly said to have been the creator of this faculty. Built with funds provided by himself, the Engineering and Physics Building, furnished with the best equipment that the age could provide, were opened in 1893. Five years later the Chemistry and Mining Building, also the gift of Sir William, was opened.

Having established a Science faculty and placed it upon a sound financial footing Sir William next turned to the carrying out of his desire to found an institution that would be devoted to the training of boys and girls, chiefly from the rural districts, in Agriculture, Household Science and the art of Teaching, the whole with a view to improving rural communities. To this end Macdonald College was opened in 1907. For the erection of the buildings, the purchase of the land (786 acres) and the equipment, Sir William donated the sum of $3,198,355.00, and as an endowment for the institution $3,023,896.00, making a total of considerably over $6,000,000.00.

Realizing that before many years had passed the University would be looking about for land to allow of the development and growth which he foresaw, Sir William, in 1911, acquired and presented to the University 25 acres of land east of the Royal Victoria Hospital. This magnificent gift cost well over a million dollars. Only a few years previous this same generous donor had purchased for the University at a cost of $142,000 the Joseph property at the southwest corner of the old campus.

Practically every department of the University is indebted to Sir William for assistance. The faculty of Law was endowed with $232,500.00. By his will he left $300,000 to the Conservatorium of Music, which established this department on a sound financial basis. The McGill Union with its equipment was also a gift of Sir William to the extent of $219,119.00. He made a bequest of $500,000 to the faculty of Medicine. In addition he gave many smaller sums for the endowment of chairs in the faculties of Arts and Applied Science and an endowment of $25,000 for scholarships in the faculty of Arts. In his life he gave for the purposes of the University the large sum of $10,690,165.00. By his will this institution benefited further to the extent of $1,000,000 as a general endowment. The total of his benefactions to McGill amounts to $12,509,155.00.

A second great philanthropist whose name will ever be associated with McGill is Lord Strathcona. He always evinced the deepest interest in the institution and was its chancellor when Sir William Dawson died. Upon him devolved the duty of finding a successor to Sir William. For this purpose he made a trip to England in 1895, and on his recommendation Sir William Peterson, at that time Principal of Dundee, was chosen.

Lord Strathcona's greatest donation to the University was a sum of $620,000.00 towards the new Medical Building and site. It is safe to say that without this generous contribution the construction of the new Medical Building could not have been undertaken.

Always a firm believer in higher education for women, the construction of the Royal Victoria College for women met with his hearty and generous support. As an endowment to this institution he contributed the sum of $34,000.00.

In addition to many smaller sums contributed on different occasions during his lifetime by Lord Strathcona, there are two large donations of $52,346.00 each, to provide additional accommodation for the Medical faculty, contributed by Lady Strathcona and her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Howard.

Perhaps the name that has been most closely associated with McGill since its earliest days is that of Molson. The first member of the family to select the University to be one of the almoners of his bounty was the late William Molson, sometime member of the senate of that institution. To the memory of his munificence the William Molson Hall, the western wing of the Arts Building, stands a lasting tribute. This building erected "to complete the original design of the McGill College Buildings" was formally opened by the Governor-General of Canada, at

that time the Right Hon. Viscount Monk, in 1862. For many years the lower portion served as a library, while the upper storey was the convocation hall of the University. [Graduates will be interested to note that next session the hall is to be taken over by the department of Physical Education and will be used as a gymnasium.]

A few years before the opening of Molson Hall the three brothers John, William, and Thomas Molson had donated the sum of $25,000 to found a Chair of English Literature. Later in the University's history the McTavish Street property was acquired for McGill by John H. R. Molson. This property is now valued at $50,000.00. The University is indebted to the same donor for the sum of $62,000.00 given for the extension of the Medical Buildings. Finally, McGill received from John H. R. Molson an endowment of $100,000.00 and a like sum from his wife.

Another memorial to another member of the Molson family is the Percival Molson Stadium, named after the late Captain Percival Molson, M.C., an officer of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry who gave his life for his country at Lens in 1917. One of McGill's finest athletes himself, he was always interested in things athletic at his *alma mater*. He took a leading part in the working out of the scheme by which the new Stadium and Campus were built. By his will he left the sum of $75,000.00 to defray the expenses of constructing this Stadium.

An educational benefactor whose name will ever be remembered in connection with McGill is the late Mr. Peter Redpath. Appointed to the Board of Governors in 1864 and being at the time of his death in 1894 the senior member of that body, herendered the University invaluable services throughout his thirty years of office. He regularly attended the meetings of the board and was ever ready to give aid and advice with regard to every measure of improvement. He took part in nearly all the subscriptions for general and special purposes on behalf of the University from 1856 on.

The two greatest tributes to his interest in McGill and to his generosity as a benefactor are the Peter Redpath Museum, opened in 1882, and the University Library, opened in 1893, to take the place of the then overcrowded library situated in Molson Hall. Amongst his largest money donations are a sum of $120,000.00 for a library fund, and another sum of $20,000.00, an endowment for the Chair of Pure Mathematics.

A magnificent gift indirectly from one of the greatest philanthropists of recent years came to the University in 1918 when the Carnegie Corporation, New York, donated the sum of $1,000,000 "in recognition of the noble and devoted service and sacrifice of McGill towards Canada's part in the Great War."

THE LIBRARY

It is not within the scope of this article to mention in detail the host of good friends of McGill who have come to her assistance on various occasions and without whose generosity the activities of the great University would surely have been curtailed. The debt owed by Canada to men like Thomas Workman, Dr. James Douglas, John Frothingham, Robert Reford, Henry Birks, R. B. Angus, James Ross and many others, on account of their gifts to higher education, is one that can never be paid.

It is only through the munificence of men of this type that McGill is enabled to carry on its great work.

PRINCIPAL CURRIE TO THE GRADUATES

I GLADLY accept the opportunity of sending a message to you through the medium of the McGill News. First let me express, more imperfectly I fear than I could wish, my sincere thanks for the many letters I have received from graduates, offering congratulations on my appointment to the principalship of our *alma mater*. These letters, full of assurances of loyal support and coöperation, showing unmistakably as well the love you cherish for the old University and your intense interest in her future welfare, comfort and encourage me and shall prove an inspiration to me to endeavour to walk worthily in the footsteps of the eminent scholars who so long and so brilliantly guided the destinies of the college. I assure you that I take up my duties in Montreal with interest and with pleasure but also with much fear and trembling. I fully appreciate my own shortcomings, but I also appreciate the opportunities the position affords for useful service, not only to our beloved Canada and to Canadians but to our Empire and to all mankind. I am not a graduate of any university, but, for that very reason, I appreciate all the more the need and the value of what one of Sir James Barrie's Highland characters calls, "the grandest thing in all the world—education."

Many of you are my comrades of other days and in other theatres of action. Together, at home and abroad, each according to his ability, his responsibilities and his opportunities, we fought the battle for decency, for justice and for right. Others are the fathers, the mothers, the sisters or the brothers of those also in that fight for progress, for civilization and for Christianity. Henceforth we are all men and women of McGill, standing to-day in another set of trenches, prepared to give battle against the powers of greed, selfishness and ignorance, and ready and willing to evince the same high courage, the same unflinching devotion, the same steadfast earnestness and the same determination to win as weredisplayed by our countrymen in the crisis of the Great War.

McGill's aim is not to train specialists nor does it propose to degenerate into a training school for professional men. Rather it aims to be a great seat of learning, to develop in its students a love of study and research, to help them understand and appreciate the lessons of history, to master the mysteries of nature, and to obtain a proper conception of their duties and responsibilities as citizens,

(Continued on page 8)

THE WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN OF 1911

IN view of the proposed campaign for funds on behalf of behalf of McGill University to be held in October next, it is interesting to recall the features of the only other similar campaign conducted by the University. This campaign took place in November, 1911, and covered a period of five days from Nov. 20th to 24th.

The reason for the campaign was that for a number of years the expenditure in the different departments of the University had been exceeding the revenue by thousands of dollars. For instance, the deficits for the five years from 1906 to 1911 were as follows:—

1906-1907	$33,123.05
1907-1908	46,535.75
1908-1909	50,842.89
1909-1910	65,291.61
1910-1911	58,794.28

At the end of June, 1911, the total impairment to the capital funds of the University had reached the sum of $154,600, causing the University a dead loss of nearly $10,000 a year in interest on this sum.

The only departments of the University which were on a self-supporting basis at the time were the faculty of Law and the Royal Victoria College for women. The greatest deficit was shown in the faculty of Medicine, where the expenditure exceeded the income by $32,894. This was caused partly by the occupancy of the New Medical Building and partly through the necessity of providing a large amount of new and up-to-date equipment.

Considering carefully the financial situation of the University it was apparent to the Board of Governors that McGill must either curtail its work and abandon some of its activities, or she must get more income of an assured, permanent kind, which could only be provided by an increased endowment fund. The first alternative obviously could not be considered. The question was, how could the second be worked out. There was no single rich man at the time who seemed inclined to take the burden of lifting McGill out of her difficulties upon himself; so the idea was conceived of holding a whirlwind campaign in which an appeal would be made to the citizens of Montreal, to the Alumni of the University, and to all friends of McGill.

It was estimated that a million dollars was needed to relieve the University of its financial difficulties and with the object in view of raising this amount organizing for the Campaign began about the beginning of November, 1911. The organization consisted of (1) an executive committee, with Mr. R. B. Angus as chairman, (2) a citizens' committee of one hundred leading business men, and (3) eleven sub-committees, each made up of ten young business men. The chairmen of these sub-committees, to whom was due, in a large measure, the success of the campaign, were:—

James Ballantyne, Esq.; Brig.-Gen. H. S. Birkett; H. J. Fuller, Esq.; C. C. Holland, Esq.; Geo. Lyman, Esq.; J. W. McConnell, Esq.; G. H. Montgomery, Esq.; P. W. Molson, Esq.; Wm. Rutherford, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Smart and R. J. Younge. Besides these committees, others were organized by graduates and students of McGill. The public were prepared for the campaign by a publicity campaign in all the leading newspapers of Montreal, wherein the needs of McGill were made known. In addition a carefully prepared campaign folder was sent out to thousands of citizens.

The campaign proper began on Monday, November 20th. The first large contribution came from Dr. James Douglas, a governor and honorary graduate of McGill, who cabled from London that he would give $100,000 conditionally upon one million being raised. Beginning with this generous donation the campaign was carried on throughout its course of five days with unparalleled enthusiasm. The committee men met daily for luncheon to compare notes and to report progress. There was much friendly rivalry between the different teams. At the end of the second day contributions were coming in so well that the amount sought was raised from one million dollars to a million and a half. The committee were influenced in making this change by the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reford had made an offer of $100,000 conditional upon the fund being raised to $1,500,000. At the beginning of the last day of the campaign a third of a million was still needed to bring the fund to the required amount. It was on this day that the students were turned loose on the city and before nightfall they had collected some $27,000. When the final day's results became known, not only had the various committees succeeded in collecting a million and a half for McGill, but the fund had been over-subscribed to the extent of $26,965. Old McGill was once more on her feet.

Donors of amounts of twenty thousand dollars and over were:—Dr. James Douglas, $100,000; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reford, $100,000; The Birks Family, $100,000; R. B. Angus, $50,000; James Ross, $50,000; G. A. Robert, $30,000; Dr. Milton Hersey, $30,000; Geo. E. Drummond, $25,000; Estate T. J. Molson, $25,000; C. W. McLean, $25,000; J. W. McConnell, $25,000; C. R. Hosmer, $25,000; H. S. Holt, $25,000; Hon. Robt. Mackay, $25,000; Sir Hugh Graham, $25,000; Nathaniel Curry, $25,000; Sir William Van Horne $25,000; Canadian Pacific Railway, $25,000; Grand Trunk Railway, $25,000; Canadian Northern Railway, $25,000; Sir Edward Clouston, $20,000.

Principal Currie to the Graduates

(Continued from page 7)

while recognizing at the same time the spirit and the needs of the times. She will maintain the highest intellectual traditions of our race and will inculcate the truest moral standards. She hopes her graduates will be men and women of knowledge and of character, unselfish and modest at all times and with a true conception of the meaning and value of honour. She seeks the truth and unselfishly desires to serve.

To achieve that end there must be a spirit of high purpose and loyal endeavour, of mutual support and unselfish cooperation, of confidence and esteem, animating all those associated with McGill's mission and interested in her welfare.

McGill deserves and needs all the assistance her graduates can render, and I know her appeal to them will not be made in vain. As Principal I hope to merit your support and your counsel, for I need them and will value them highly. Let us determine to work together, hard and earnestly, to see that McGill maintains her past standards and ideals and continues to be a leading progressive and national University.

Professor Lloyd during his recent visit to the Far East met Lieut. Gerald M. Morse, R.N.V.R., past student of McGill University, Sci. '10-11. Lieut. Morse happened to be a chance travelling companion of Prof. Lloyd's on the steamer between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

MOLSON'S HALL

A TEMPORARY GYMNASIUM.

—ARTS BUILDING—SHEWING MOLSON'S HALL AT LEFT—

SINCE the days of the old Barnjum gymnasium on University Street, the University has lacked the conveniences of an up-to-date gymnasium.

About 1904 the indoor physical activities for men students were transferred from the Barnjum gymnasium to the old M.A.A.A. gymnasium situated at the corner of Mansfield Street and Burnside Place and were carried on there until 1913, when, due to the tunnelling in the neighborhood it became unsafe and the building was condemned. The gymnasium of the M.A.A.A. on Peel St. was then used for one session in 1914. The following year, 1915, still another move was made and this time to the Central Y.M.C.A. on Drummond Street, where activities have been conducted up to the present time. During all these years the University has been the victim of circumstances and, although the institutions at which activities were conducted did everything possible to accommodate the physical activities of the University, conditions have been far from satisfactory, due to the growing importance of physical education and the increased programme of activities.

During last session the indoor practical activities of the Department of Physical Education were conducted in no less than five different buildings: the work for women students in the School of Physical Education being held in the Royal Victoria College and the M.A.A.A., and for men students in the Y.M.C.A., Students' Union and the High School. In spite of the fact that five different buildings were used, there was not nearly sufficient floor space to accommodate all the activities that were desired. As a result of this only one hour per week could be devoted to the students of the first two years in the faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine and Dentistry, instead of two hours as called for by the regulations of corporation.

It is only at a comparatively recent date that our educational institutions in Canada have realized the value of a properly organized and supervised Department of Physical Education, through which the students would be educated physically as well as mentally. It is not necessary to mention any of the numerous instances of students who have entered upon an academic career with bodies that were in no way fitted to stand the strain of study, much less to stand the strain of life upon graduation. It is the realization that the University should turn out its graduates physically as well as mentally fit, that it should protect the student who is handicapped physically and also protect the student body from the dangers of contagious diseases by proper physical examinations that has caused the authorities to legislate for a sane supervision of such matters.

It is the intimate relation of the physical and mental characteristics and the indisputable and unconscious physical expression of mental traits and character coupled with the very close association that the Department of Physical Education has with the student which enables it to intelligently advise the faculties upon certain student problems. The application of scientific principles in Physical Education by which the varied and numerous types of physical activities are prescribed for different sexes, different periods of mental and physical growth, etc., has brought about marked changes in the organization and supervision of all types of these activities. Physical Education to-day is no longer a haphazard, hit or miss plan in which brute force and stupidity is the main feature, but a carefully graded and applied system to meet the needs of the particular stage of the individual's mental and physical development.

In order that properly qualified and highly trained specialists might be available for this work, many professional schools have been started and McGill is proud of the fact that it had the first and now has the only School of Physical Education in Canada with a full two years' course of training. During the past few years this school has grown rapidly, Corporation has wisely legislated for required physical work and compulsory physical examinations, but apart from the erection of the magnificent Percival Molson Memorial Stadium, accommodation has not kept pace with the demand.

At the close of last session it was found that the University would be forced to secure other accommodation

than at the Central Y.M.C.A. Within a very short time the cost of accommodation increased 600% and in addition the facilities for conducting activities were entirely inadequate. The problem that faced the authorities, that of securing suitable accommodation in close proximity to the University, was a large one. Plans for the new gymnasium to be erected on Pine Avenue, adjoining the Stadium, have been drawn up, but due to the lack of the necessary funds it was decided that the present time was not an appropriate one to begin its erection. This meant that any accommodation that was secured would in all probability, though a temporary measure, be required for two sessions.

In the search for suitable quarters every possibility was thoroughly investigated with always the same result of the impracticability of the proposal until Molson Hall came to be seriously considered. Again, many difficulties presented themselves as the faculty of Arts, already taxed to capacity, had, last session, to call into use the basement of the hall as a class room, and in addition, the Department of Social Service had its offices there. The proposal to overcome these difficulties is that the present students' smoking room should be converted back to a class room with an accommodation of one hundred and fifty; that part of the basement of Molson Hall be converted into a students' smoking room and that satisfactory offices be provided for the Department of Social Service in the east wing of the Arts Building. In addition to these changes, arrangements have been made with the faculty of Medicine to enable the faculty of Arts to use the new lecture theatre in the old medical building for the largest of the classes. This new lecture theatre has a seating capacity of two hundred and thirty-five.

The use of Molson Hall as a gymnasium will not in itself cause inconveniences as it can still be used for the sessional and matriculation examinations. It is proposed to use the old fireproof library at the back of the Arts Building, in addition to the basement of the hall, as locker and shower rooms. Two hundred full size lockers will be installed and one thousand boxes. The accommodation thus provided, although being far from ideal, will give an opportunity to carry on a more extensive indoor programme for the men students as well as offering accommodation for special work in connection with the School of Physical Education, which heretofore has been carried on in the gymnasium of the M.A.A.A.

An important consideration in providing accommodation for the Department of Physical Education is that special arrangements must be made to provide accommodation for the voluntary activities, *e.g.*, basketball, indoor baseball, gymnastics, indoor track work, boxing, wrestling and fencing, etc. The favorite hours for most of these activities to be carried on are from five to seven p.m., and in spite of the acquisition of Molson Hall there must of necessity be additional accommodation. In all probability, as during last session, the Students' Union and the High School will be able to provide sufficient accommodation for these voluntary sports. A further limitation is the fact that although Molson Hall will be fitted up for basketball and will make a very good playing floor, there will not be sufficient accommodation for intercollegiate matches and in all probability this sport will be conducted at the Y.M.C.A. Special arrangements will also have to be made to accommodate the swimming and water polo activities.

Activities in the Department of Physical Education which affect the students of both sexes in all the faculties of the University and which are now recognized as being of such great importance in contributing toward the production of graduates who are physically as well as mentally efficient should not be handicapped by such a lack of facilities as at present. Generous friends of the University have contributed much toward the erection of the new gymnasium but still more is needed before its erection can be commenced. It is indeed difficult to estimate the value of the new building not only to McGill but to Canada.

The University needs, and needs badly, for the Department of Physical Education adequate gymnasium accommodation for both its men and women students and proper living accommodation for the women students in the professional school of Physical Education. Not only will the value of these additions be directed to the students of the various faculties of the University but to the students and graduates of the School of Physical Education, who, in the future are to do so much toward building up for our country a strong, vigorous, healthy and manly race.

THE PROPOSED GYMNASIUM, AND MR. J. K. L. ROSS, WHO HAS PROMISED $100.000.00 TOWARDS ITS CONSTRUCTION

The R.V.C. and Its Requirements

"If you educate women to attend to dignified and important subjects you are multiplying beyond measure the chances of human improvement."— Sydney Smith.

TO ALL who regard education as the basis of spiritual and material progress an appeal for the education of women needs no argument.

Some thirty-five years ago the late Lord Strathcona listened to the appeal of women who would be students of McGill. He gave the endowment so long known by his name and the University was enabled to give what women then asked for, education in the faculty of Arts. Later he did more. He built and endowed the Royal Victoria College. Every woman student of the faculty of Arts was to become a registered student of this college. It was to be more than a residence, something more than a social and recreational centre. It was to be a place where student and staff could meet together as teacher and taught, where undergraduate and graduate student and some members of the teaching staff should share a common life, its privileges and its responsibilities. Its assembly hall was to be a centre for university and other educational gatherings — an added opportunity for students to enjoy a liberal education. For twenty years the spacious and beautiful college has supplied all the needs of the fortunate women students. Teachers of all ranks have come to lecture in the class room frequented chiefly by students of the first and second years. During this period it has operated as a college for resident and non-resident students of the faculty of Arts, providing also residence accommodation for students of music, which was taught in the college until the opening of the Conservatorium. Now its class rooms are overcrowded, its residence accommodation is quite inadequate.

To carry on the purposes to which it has hitherto been devoted the college is in pressing need of a new gymnasium with accompanying offices, an additional number of study bedrooms, sound proof studio and practice rooms for its students of music. It also needs additional reception rooms for staff and for students and considerable additional equipment for library, reading room, reception room and dining room.

Lord Strathcona's princely gift of land, building and endowment includes a site sufficient for the extension of buildings to meet the needs indicated, and for which funds for building, equipment and maintenance are now required. An extension of the college premises including entrance and exit to the Assembly Hall other than by the main corridor and stairway would make it more accessible for the growing demand for a large Lecture Hall for University gatherings, concerts, lectures, alumnae meetings. Already it has been in regular use by large audiences attending Dr. Colby's lectures. A development of lecture courses for undergraduate and extension purposes is to be anticipated in the near future.

But the university is, rightly, extending to women facilities in other faculties and departments. Women are now registered in the faculties of Medicine and of Law. The School of Physical Education and the Department of Social Service have women students, many of whom are matriculated, are of undergraduate age, and have the usual undergraduate needs. For all these women the University has as yet made no special provision either for residence or for the general purposes of recreation. For the session 1920 it has been arranged that undergraduates in these various faculties and departments who come under the regulation concerning compulsory physical education are to be received into the Royal Victoria College classes, but their other needs urgently demand consideration.

The immediate need of the University with regard to its women students would therefore appear to be two-fold.

(1) Funds to allow the development of the Royal Victoria College to meet the growth in the number of its students.

(2) Funds to provide facilities for all other women students either by the extension of the scope at the Royal Victoria College or in some other way.

Will McGill be content to do less in the future than in the past in respect of collegiate facilities hitherto the privilege of all its women students? The reply to this question

depends upon the appearance of a benefactor or benefactress to carry on the tradition so generously inaugurated by Lord Strathcona.

Scattered in their homes or at their work from the Atlantic to the Pacific the women students of McGill can strengthen the bonds that unite Canada. The Alumnae are called upon to play their part in that effort toward International understanding in which so much may be achieved by the approach to each other of universities of various nations

The hospitality of American universities enables many McGill women to pursue postgraduate study and they are brought into touch with the best thought and tradition of the United States. A succession of McGill women have enjoyed the opportunity of residence and study in France by means of appointments held in Lycée and Ecole Normale. They have brought back to Canada a better knowledge of the French methods of education and a greater understanding of the intellectual ideals of France and of what these contribute to the national life.

Unfortunately it is almost unknown for a McGill woman to be able to pursue her studies in another British university.

There is a lack of scholarships of $500, to bring students into residence from all over Canada. There is urgent need for post-graduate scholarships or fellowships, some of the value of $1,500, comparable to the Rhodes Scholarships, to meet the expenses of study overseas in Great Britain, France or elsewhere and to bring students British or Foreign to the McGill Graduate School.

Posts of responsibility for women in universities, in women's colleges, in other fields, multiply and for these some study and experience after undergraduate days in indispensable.

ALUMNAE NOTES

1899 Ida Winifred McGill has left a civil service appointment in Ottawa for Vancouver. She expects to take a teaching appointment in British Columbia.

1901 C. Winifred Bennett (Mrs. Milton Jack), with her husband and four children is paying a prolonged visit to Hatzie, B.C. Mr. Milton Jack is on a furlough from Japan.

1900 Bella Marcuse, M.Sc. (Mrs. Douglas McIntosh), has undertaken to serve as a corresponding member of the editorial board of the Alumnae Society in place of Miss Gladys Story, who has left Vancouver.

1907 Lily Janet Laverlock has lately been selected to serve on the library board of the Carnegie Library, Vancouver. She has already served two years as one of two representatives of the University Women's Club. Bessie MacQueen is attending a summer course at Berkely University, California.

Jennie B. Wisdom has spent the summer in England and expects to return to Halifax in September.

1909 Ruby Aileen Norris (Mrs. Robert Lochman Cummer) has spent the past year in the United States, chiefly in Boston, where her husband is engaged in industrial engineering work.

1910 Elire D. M. Lamb, who has spent the winter in Vancouver as a member of the staff of the Commercial High School, is attending a summer course at Washington.

1914 Adella L. Currie (Mrs. Wilfred P. Hughes), was presented at the May Convocation for the degree of B.C.L.

Eva Howard has been spending the summer at her home, Cornwall, Ont., and expects to return to Edmonton in September.

1915 Isobel C. McCaw has been appointed assistant city editor of the Montreal *Daily Star*.

Gladys V. Story has just completed the second year in Medicine at the University of Manitoba and has obtained the second place in the year and a scholarship. During the summer she is acting as an instructor to the nurses in training in the Winnipeg General Hospital.

1916 Alice J. E. Melvin is spending the summer as a member of the staff of the University Library, Princeton, engaged in cataloguing foreign theses.

Miss A. Melvin obtained the degree of M.A. at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1919 and held the More fellowship in English at that University during the session 1919-20.

1917 M. Georgina Melvin, M.A., has recently been appointed to a readership in the Department of English, Bryn-Mawr College and expects to return there next session to continue her work for the Ph.D. degree in Philosophy.

Jennie L. Symons has been appointed a demonstrator in the Department of Botany at McGill.

1919 Elizabeth C. Monk was presented for the degree of M.A., at the recent convocation at Radcliffe College.

1920 Allie Vibart Douglas has been appointed demonstrator in the Department of Physics, McGill.

Eleanor M. Hill who recently obtained first class honors in Chemistry has been awarded a Bursary instituted by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Miss Hill expects to work next session in the Department of Chemistry, McGill.

Helen R. H. Nichol has been awarded a postgraduate scholarship in the Department of Economics and Political Science, McGill, provided by the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association. A similar scholarship was held 1919-20 by I. Louise Macdonald of 1919, and in 1918-19 by Enid M. Price of 1917.

Queenie Savage holds an appointment for the summer as instructor in swimming at the Central Y.M.C.A. Baths, Montreal.

Irene Scott has been appointed assistant principal of the Academy, Cowansville, Que.

The following graduates represented the Alumnae Society at the triennial meeting of the National Federation of University Women of Canada, held in Toronto, August 25th, 26th, 27th.

Miss Isabel Brittain, '94
Mrs. Arthur Crumpton (Margaret Hutchinson, '96)
Mrs. A. E. Fry (Vivian G. V. Murchison, '19)
Mrs. W. L. Grand (Maude E. Parkin, '03)
Mrs. J. P. McGregor (Grace L. Griffin, '04)
Miss E. M. Price, '17

UNIVERSITY WOMEN MEET IN LONDON

ON THE evening of July 12th at Bedford College, London, there was opened the first conference of the International Federation of University Women. In the large audience which filled the college hall, it is probably safe to say that most of the great universities of the western world had representatives, while the presence of several Indian women, in their brightly colored native costumes, made it evident that the East too took an interest in this movement designed to promote understanding and friendship between the university women of the world and thereby further their interests and develop sympathy and mutual helpfulness between the peoples of the world. On the platform were three women whose untiring exertions on the preliminary arrangements for the conference were gratefully acknowledged by all present—Professor Caroline Spurgeon (the temporary chairman), Professor Winifred Cullis, of the London School of Medicine for Women, and Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, of Barnard College, New York. With them was the special speaker of the evening, Lord Grey, that great champion of all honest efforts aimed at establishing friendship between the peoples of the world, who had come to encourage by his presence and words this movement of university women to draw closer the special bonds uniting them in all parts of the world. In the course of his speech, made after Professor Spurgeon and Dean Gildersleeve had welcomed the delegates and outlined the objects and ideals of the conference, Lord Grey strongly urged that the federation should hold itself strictly aloof from any suspicions of political affiliations. He declared that he believed that movements of this kind with no political objects in view might in the long run exert greater lasting influence on the course of the world's affairs than could well be measured. With Dr. Cullis' speech of thanks to Lord Grey the formal part of the first meeting of the International Federation closed and the assembly resolved itself into a social gathering.

CAROLINE F. E. SPURGEON
President International Federation of University Women

The 13th was a day of open meetings, attended by many university women who were in no sense national delegates. The morning session was occupied by a series of reports on the university education of women and their organization in their respective countries given by one of the delegates from each of the countries represented at the conference. It appeared from these reports that, while Great Britain, the United States and Canada were the only countries with fully organized national federations of university women graduates, France, Spain, Holland, Czecko-Slovakia and Italy possessed partial organizations and had each sent one representative who was allowed to exercise voting power. While still unorganized the following countries had each one or more representatives present, who while not actually voting took an active part in the proceedings and whose views were accorded the utmost consideration — Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia and South Africa. Many of these representatives had made the long journey to London for the sole purpose of attending the conference. The proceedings and all addresses and reports (with the exception of those of the French delegate) were in English. Perhaps a natural consequence of the fact that six of the fifteen delegations present were from English-speaking countries.

In the course of the afternoon's open meeting President Thomas of Bryn Mawr College, to whose untiring efforts in behalf of the conference a British delegate had earlier paid a warm tribute, took the chair and introduced four speakers who addressed the conference on the "Next Great Steps to be taken by University Women." In this connection, Dean Ada Comstock, of Smith College, gave an address on "Co-education," Professor Jessica Peixotto, of the University of California, spoke on the subject of "Equal Pay for Equal Work," Dr. Snedley MacLean, of the British delegation, examined the question of "The Possibility of University Women retaining their Professional Positions after Marriage" and Miss M. L. Harkness of the American delegation, spoke on the subject of "What Inducements can we offer to University Women to persuade them to make themselves thoroughly Efficient in their Professions?"

The evening of the 13th was spent by the majority of the delegates at a reception given by Viscountess Astor at her home in St. James' Square where they had the privilege of meeting Mr. H. A. L. Fisher and other personages of the British educational world.

Wednesday the 14th, the last day of the conference, was given over to a discussion and settlement of a constitution and by-laws for the new-born International Federation. Clause by clause a preliminary draft was discussed and approved or amended. The two joint chairmen, Dr. Cullis and Dean Gildersleeve, are to be congratulated on their success in maintaining such a sympathetic, friendly atmosphere that even those delegates whose lack of command of the English tongue made public speaking most difficult felt sufficiently at ease to make every effort to express their opinions.

By the terms of the constitution, membership in the International Federation is open to "National Federations of University Women approved by the Council." It developed in the course of the discussion that the term "university women graduates" could not well be employed owing to the difference in significance attached to the term in different countries. To arrive at a settlement satisfactory to all, the conference created a "Committee on Standards" whose business it will be to lay down regulations for membership in both the national and the international federations, the committee undertaking the duties with the understanding that it was the sense of the meeting of

the first conference that with the exception of modifications necessary to meet special conditions in certain countries, the words "university women," employed in the constitution of the International Federation, mean "university women graduates" in the English and American sense.

In the matter of voting power it was decided that national federations with a membership of 200 or less should be entitled to one vote, an additional vote being allowed in respect of each 200 members above this number up to 1,000 — it being understood, however, that the number of delegates must equal the number of votes. Under the terms of the constitution as finally accepted no national federation, by however many the number of its members may exceed 1,000, is entitled to more than five votes in the International Conference. This clause applies with special severity in the case of the American women whose national organization numbers 10,000 members. The greatest appreciation of the generous attitude of the American delegation in not only making no claim to voting power in proportion to numbers but in insisting upon the inclusion of this restricting course, was felt and in warm terms expressed by all the other national delegations present. While, however, the actual number of voting members at the conference is restricted, it is provided that for every 200 members in the National Federation over 1,000, an additional delegate may be sent to the conference who will possess all privileges with the exception of the voting power. The conference hoped that this clause would provide for adequate representations in the case of very large countries where it is desirable to have all sections represented. Another clause expresses the hope that as many university women as possible will in the future attend the conferences. Open meetings of general interest are to be arranged for their benefit.

Article III provides that the conference in which is vested the supreme authority of the federation, shall "meet biennially at a time and place to be determined by the previous conference." The place of meeting for the next conference was left to the decision of the council but the "sense of the meeting" was that it should if possible be the location of the headquarters of the League of Nations.

The officers of the International Federation are to consist of a president, vice-president, executive secretary (a salaried official), and a treasurer. These officers together with the chairmen of the committees on International Relations (to be set-up by the national federations) from the council which serves as an executive committee of the federation and has power to act between the conferences. The first officers were chosen from the three countries which now have fully organized national federations, with the result that Miss Spurgeon (Great Britain) is the first president, Mrs. MacWilliams (Canada) is the vice-president, Mrs. Parsons (U.S.A.) is the treasurer and Miss T. Bosanquet (50 Russell Square, London), who has already acted in that capacity, is the executive secretary.

The central office of the federation, for the time being is in London, while the National Clubhouse of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in Washington, provides a centre in America. Efforts are to be made to get university and college clubs, local branches of national federations and other appropriate organizations in important centres, to serve as local headquarters for the International Federation. It is hoped that the federation will be the recipient of many gifts and a "Committee on Clubhouses" was appointed to consider plans for the conversion of a gift already made, the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, at 4 rue de Cheureuse, Paris, into a social club house for the International Federation and to take appropriate steps in connection with other plans for new club houses.

Various by-laws passed contained recommendations for the establishment of committees on "Scholarships," "Exchange Lectureships" and on "Hospitality" to act as sub-committees of the "Committee on International Situations," which in the case of each nation is expected to form the connecting link between the national and the international associations.

The expenses of the International Federation, the constitution provides, are to be met by "annual dues paid by members, in amounts varying according to the size of their national membership, the rate to be determined from time to time by the conference." For the present, it is decided that national federations with a membership of less than 1,000, shall pay at the rate of £1 per 100 members, national federations of 1,000 members shall pay £25, the amount then increases until national federations of 10,000 members pay an annual due of £250. In this connection, reference must again be made to the generous attitude of the American delegation.

The work of the conference closed at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the last items on the programme being a series of warmly-worded resolutions proposed by Dean Comstock, thanking the British Federation of University Women for the great hospitality shown to the members of the first International Conference. The remainder of the day was spent by the delegates at a variety of social entertainments. On leaving Bedford College, where all meetings had been held, the delegates attended a tea given by the Women's University Club. From here they were driven to the Parliament Buildings where several hospitable members of the House of Commons took small groups in hand, securing them in many instances the valued privilege of attending for a few moments the debates in progress in both Houses. The evening was spent either at a reception given in the Lyceum Club or with one or other of the several opera parties.

Canada was represented at this first of the conferences of the International Federation of University Women, by four delegates. The size of her national federations entitled her, on the present basis of representation, to five representatives, but this decision was reached too late for the arrangements for a full delegation to be made. The following university women acted as Canadian delegates:—

Miss Jessie Pykes, of Havergal College, Toronto, a graduate of the University of Manchester (England) and a member of the Executive Council of the Canadian National Federation; Mrs. Schofield, of Vancouver, B.C., a graduate of Redcliffe College; Miss Tuttle, a graduate and a member of the staff of the University of Alberta; and Miss V. L. Brown, M.A., McGill University.

V. L. BROWN.

R.V.C. GRADUATES VISIT CHINA

SEVERAL interesting letters have been received at the Royal Victoria College from Miss Dorothy Willis, Arts '10, and Miss Helen Willis, Arts '14, who have gone to China. In a letter from Peking dated September, 1919, Miss Helen Willis says that her first impressions of China, as seen at Shanghai, were not prepossessing, as it was the rainy season. After an interesting journey from Shanghai, via Nanking and Pukan, Miss Willis arrived at her school in Peking.

"The city of Peking is perfectly beautiful," the letter reads; "the kind of place one could get absolutely devoted to. The proper place to see it from is the wall and we have just come from an ideal walk from the Chien-men to the Shun-chin-men gates. The wall divides the South, the

Chinese city, from the North city. The cities are connected by three gates and from each gate a broad straight street, spanned by arches here and there, runs right across the city. The Chien-men is the Imperial entrance that none but the Emperor was allowed to use. Standing on it now one looks straight up to the Forbidden City, surrounded by its great grey walls. The approach is marked by a series of large buildings with shining roofs of gold coloured tiles. One sees the marble pillars and the lions of the entrance and the golden roofs of the pagodas.

"Marvellous it must have been when all the pageant was in full swing and real to the people. With processions and ceremonies it all fits with an Emperor who was a god. Now the President lives in a red brick building outside. Inside lives the little boy Emperor with his English tutor and some retired royalty.

"After all I have heard of the smells I have not been so much impressed by them as by the noises. All along the road one meets a succession of hawkers and not only does each one shout his wares in a sort of mixture of a bellow, a wail and a cheer, which is quite unintelligible even to the Chinese, but he has also some kind of a musical (?) instrument which he constantly strikes. Add to this the continual clanging of rickshaw bells, the shouting of coolies, an occasional motor horn, always a dog fight and generally a boy fight, and underneath it all the continual swish, swish of Chinese shoes dragging the road.

"Speaking of Dr. Travis, it was she who introduced me to Peking. She arrived from Pei-Tai-Ho two days after my arrival and spent a few days at the Mission. As Miss Waller was frightfully busy opening school Dr. Travis kindly took me around with her. She is certainly one of the finest women I have ever come across, so cheerful, so brave and so wise. Every one here loves her. Now she has gone back to her rather lonely mission and is hastening to open a hospital in case the cholera spreads in that direction.

"Our school is a long grey brick institution-like building, standing in a large compound with playground and tennis court at the back. In one corner of the compound is a little Chinese house wherein I live with three of the younger Chinese teachers. About seventy girls attend the school, some of them only for English classes. But the school is very careful to offer a very thorough course in Chinese as well as in English subjects. Though the school is connected with the Anglican Mission it is really a private venture of Miss Bowden-Smith's, especially to appeal to and get hold of the higher class of girl."

THE DEAN'S GARDEN PARTY

A Reminiscence, by a Past Student

IF THE organizers of the garden party in honor of Dean Moyse had commanded the weather, they could not have produced anything that would have invited us more smilingly to our journey beyond the mountain. It was one of the days when "longen folk to goon on pilgrimages"— not April, it is true, but June; a later spring than those old travellers knew, and one that would have been strange to them; but no less blue and golden. We, too, went in something of the spirit of pilgrims, with a kind of piety (in the ancient sense) in our purpose, to take part in a greeting of farewell to a teacher who during many years had added to the Arts course a very distinctive note of personality. If misgivings as to the road hindered any of us, they must have disappeared when we turned into Mrs. Pitcher's delightful grounds, and saw gathered there something like an embodiment of the English classes since Dean Moyse had had a share in them. Some had attended his lectures in the historic east wing of the Arts building in the days when the R.V.C. was not; some, youngsters of this year's graduation, were fortunate in that they had finished their college course before the Dean had ended his work for it; between these came representatives not indeed of every year, but of enough to link recollections of each. Even among the members of the faculty who were present, one saw those who had sat at the feet of Professor Moyse before he was Dean; who, like most of us there assembled, had come because of memories of pleasant hours when they had read Shakespeare and Wordsworth, Tennyson and Chaucer, under his guidance. . . . less pleasant hours, perhaps, when they had wrestled with Beowulf and the dark mysteries of Early English.

We could all recall him as he used to stand before our rows on the wooden seats; his eyes shining and his lips shaping lovely words from English poets, whose color and significance he, an Englishman and a poet, was so well-fitted to interpret to us who were only grandchildren of England, and for the most part, alas, not poets! We could hear disconnected phrases in his voice: "Only through the faded leaf, the chestnut pattering to the ground." "Bliss was it in those days to be alive. But to be young was very heaven." And that other that attests the generous impulses of Wordsworth's youth: "France lured me forth" . . . The writer had not the good fortune to read Shakespeare with the Dean; her recollections are principally of Wordsworth and "In Memoriam" and the resonances of Beowulf; but always, in whatever connection, of Dean Moyse's gusto in reading the passages he loved, and the enthusiasm that apparently never failed, through successive years of attempting to inoculate with the germ of appreciation so many who were totally immune. Some of us were sure to be "bitten" by the delights of Anglo-Saxon before the session was old, he would prophesy; and it must have been disappointing that so many escaped. Yet after all he must have had the satisfaction of knowing that some were in truth bitten by the delights of modern if not of Old English verse, and that they would maintain that pleasant madness ever after.

In any subject, the teacher who captures the imagination of his students is he who infuses into his presentation the spirit of the artist — the desire to "communicate the incommunicable thr ll of things"— and who, necessarily, is himself most moved by the thrill of the thing he teaches. Dean Moyse is a scholar of repute, and he taught with authority; as Dean and at one time as Acting Principal, he was an executive who won the respect and liking of the student body. But in remembering him what must chiefly abide in the minds of his students is his joy in the material with which he worked. The last thought that activated him was that we were there for the base purpose of passing examinations. We were there to learn the charm of what we read; and not only of what we read, but of all that it meant in the upgathering of traditional beauty and interest. For the Dean himself was stirred not only by some exquisite line of Tennyson, but by the pervasive wanderings in Europe of the Arthur legend — and by his own discovery of the very fountain of Broceliande, with some of its old enchantments still about it. He would linger over his theme, sipping it like an epicure. Respect sits lightly on the shoulders of the undergraduate, and he might easily be incapable of recognizing the scholarship that went to the making of those lectures. But that other spirit none could miss, and there lives with us the memory of work in which nothing was machine-made, but all was done as by an artist who loved it.

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EACH alumnus must appraise for himself the value after graduation of the honor and privilege of holding his degree. He may do so by contemplating what his life would have been without it — without his capacity for intellectual enjoyment, his position professionally, socially, financially and in the comradeship of cultured men.

When his *alma mater* calls for help he must appraise this debt, and in so doing he appraises himself.

But there is a money debt which can be measured for him, and which every honorable man will struggle to pay, once it is called to his attention. If he paid full tuition in his student days he paid far less than his instruction cost. The Endowment of the University paid the rest.

Tuition fees at McGill will be advanced in some faculties 50% on October 1st, 1920. It costs the University two to five times the amount of the fees to educate a student. To raise the tuition further would exclude many, but the income of the University is still far below the minimum to pay the instructing staff a living compensation.

McGill University needs $5,000,000 additional endowment, of which two-thirds is required for increase of teachers' salaries at once. The effective operation of Canadian Universities cannot be continued unless professors' salaries are advanced. They are now less than the bare cost of living!

The SQUARE DEAL is the basis of every sound institution. McGill salaries have not been advanced to meet the advance in the cost of living during the past years. Is this a square deal?

Plan to subscribe to your *alma mater* when the call comes in November next.

IN VOL. I, No. 1, of the McGILL NEWS, it was announced that the Graduates' Society hoped to secure from the Board of Governors of McGill the privilege of electing a certain percentage of their number. Later it was announced that this privilege had been granted and that the Graduates' Society would henceforth have direct representation on the Board of Governors, electing one representative each year to serve for a term of three years, and to begin with the elections of 1920. In the June issue of the NEWS the names of two nominees to the office of Graduates' Representative on the Board were published. Since the publication of the June number of the magazine, it was discovered that the Nominating Committee which selected the names to be balloted for had unwittingly committed certain irregularities in their nominations for this office, which made it advisable that the nominations should be withdrawn. The result is that there will be no Graduates' Representative elected to the Board of Governors this year. The first election will take place next year, when it is expected that two representatives will be chosen instead of one.

VAST resources are needed to maintain a modern university in an efficient and up-to-date manner, and McGill is no exception to this rule. The many activities already in existence must be kept running properly; they are in the nature of a first mortgage on the assets of the concern, the interest on which must be met before anything new can be undertaken.

McGill, however, also has many new needs and one of the most pressing and the most important of these is residences for the students. This is a need which has always been felt. As more and more students have been attracted here from other places it has become urgent. And now, with the present housing situation in Montreal, it has developed into a crying necessity.

In considering schemes of expansion, we have got to realize that the student is the most important factor in the college polity. He comes as the raw material from which, after many and varied processes, the finished product is turned out. And the only justification for any university is the quality of that finished product. Unfortunately we sometimes lose ourselves in the mazes of the organization and are apt to forget this one basic object of the whole machine.

This proposition, then, may be laid down as sound truth: what the students need most is what the university needs most; and what the students need most, here and now, is residences.

Applying this test to the various new projects, while a new convocation hall would look very fine, it would be but a background for an imposing array of deans and professors at convocation and would benefit the students precious little. A new gymnasium is an excellent scheme and is badly needed but after all will be used only for relaxation and drill. On the other hand a building the students would of necessity frequent three times a day and every night is a decent, congenial place to eat and sleep — residences.

At present the only place under University auspices where there is any rooming accommodation at all for men is Strathcona Hall, with a capacity of sixty rooms, while the enrolment of students is about 2,500.

Among the graduates generally the call for residences will awaken a sympathetic response. McGill men now scattered over the country will have painful recollections of their battles with irate and implacable landladies. Many will remember the hashed mutton and watery potatoes of the average cheap boarding-house in those days when they were not overburdened with money and lived as best they could. But, if the graduates of the past did not fare any too well, what about their successors of the present day, when rooms are impossible to get except at exorbitant figures, and food is at fancy prices? These conditions call loudly for a remedy.

Again the urgent necessity of at least a statement as to when a start will be made on the residence programme is pointed out. The Board of Governors should without delay decide on its future action in regard to this, make an announcement and see that steps are taken to commence immediately to build residences which will most certainly prove to be stepping stones to a stronger McGill of the future.

GEO. VERNOT

GEO. R. HODGSON

W. R. KENNEDY

AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

McGILL was represented on the Canadian team, which participated in the Olympic Games at Antwerp this year, by two well-known athletes, one a graduate and the other still in attendance at the University. George Hodgson, former world's champion swimmer and breaker of many records at the last Olympiad in Stockholm, who during his college course enabled McGill to score many victories over Toronto, was entered in the four-hundred metre and fifteen-hundred metre swimming events. Kennedy, star of the McGill track team last season and winner of the individual intercollegiate championship through his fine all-round ability, took part in the track and field events. Neither of them was successful when pitted against the best of all other nations; but it is a high honor even to be considered worthy to take part in the Olympic Games and to qualify to represent one's country in these events. Hodgson, who in 1912, at Stockholm, established many records, was unable to come near his former times; but it is only fair to say that he had done little swimming for some years, as he served with the Canadian air forces during the war and had practically given up active competition. It was only at the earnest solicitation of many friends and athletic authorities that he finally consented to again compete. It is noted that his 1912 time for the 1,500 metre event was not even approached by Norman Ross, representing the United States, who this year won the event. Kennedy, who had strained his leg in practice, was unable to take part in the regular trials for choosing the Canadian Olympic team, but recovered in time to make the trip to Antwerp and participate in the jumping events. His best marks were outdistanced, however, by the fine showing of the Americans in the high jump and by the work of some of the Scandinavian jumpers in the broad jump.

Another Canadian competitor in the Olympic Games was George Vernot, the young swimmer, who will enter McGill from Montreal High School this fal . Vernot swam second to Norman Ross in the 1,500 metre swim and many experts figure that he will yet defeat the famous American.

TENNIS COURTS CROWDED

The McGill tennis courts were very popular this summer and every evening many players made use of them. McGill had a team entered in the intermediate series of the city league and competed with Mount Royal, M.A.A.A., Outremont and Westmount. Some very interesting matches were played. The series is not yet completed; but on the whole McGill was not as strong as a number of the other teams and is not likely to end the season very far up in the list.

CRICKETERS AGAIN ACTIVE

A good deal of interest was evinced this summer in cricket, a game which has never become very popular in Canada, although there are many good players throughout the country. A team representing McGill played a number of matches during the summer and compiled a very creditable record, finishing second in the city league.

TRACK AND FIELD CONTESTS

It is a little too early as yet to discuss the prospect of McGill repeating the fine victory of last fall in the intercollegiate track and field events, but with the majority of the successful competitors back at the University this autumn there is every reason for confidence.

McGILL SWIMMER MADE RECORD

Harold Fisk, star of the McGill swimming team, established a new Canadian record in the Canadian swimming championships and Olympic trials held in July. In winning the one hundred yards back stroke he covered the distance in one minute twenty-three and two-fifths seconds, cutting nearly three seconds off the old mark.

OLD CAMPUS TO BE USED AGAIN

The old McGill campus, which graduates will remember as the scene of many a hard-fought football game, will be available again this fall for athletics. During the war it was used as a training ground and the turf soon disappeared under the incessant marching. It has been resodded and carefully guarded for some time past and now affords a fine football field. The new stadium will be used of course for all important games, but the old campus will be of

great service in allowing a greater number of students not of senior or even intermediate calibre to take part in sports and will, in all probability, be used for the class games, the most exciting of all matches.

QUEEN'S RUGBYISTS WILL BE WELL COACHED

Queen's University has decided not to engage a professional coach for its football team, but to follow the method of past years in appointing an honorary coach. Professor Lindsay Malcolm, who is a recognized authority on rugby, will have charge of the tricolor players. He is an old Queen's football player and has followed the game carefully for years. With any sort of material to work with he should put a team on the field that will give both Toronto and McGill a hard struggle. The relations of McGill officials and players with Professor Malcolm have always been of the pleasantest. It will be remembered that he never indulged in the ill-natured criticism which some supporters of losing teams directed at Coach Shaughnessey's tactics; but on the contrary, after examining "Shag's" methods, declared that his plays were within the intercollegiate rules. McGill footballers wish him the best of luck with his Queen's squad and anticipate that with him in charge the cordial relations always existing between the two teams will continue to be of the pleasantest.

RUGBY FOOTBALL PROSPECTS

Intercollegiate Schedule

October	9.—McGill at Queen's.
October	16.—'Varsity at Queen's.
October	23.—McGill at 'Varsity.
October	30,—Queen's at McGill.
November	6.—'Varsity at McGill.
November	13.—Queen's at 'Varsity.

As seen by the above schedule intercollegiate football is to start earlier this year than last and already both graduates and undergraduates are eagerly discussing the possibility of the McGill team repeating last year's successes. McGill will again have one big asset to start off with this fall and that will be the presence of the famous "Shag" Shaughnessey, recognized as the premier football coach in the country, in charge of the "red and white" team. Coach Shaughnessey will take up his duties again about the fourteenth of September, by which time practically all candidates for football honors will be on hand. In addition to this McGill will have many of last year's senior men back in the line-up. Only five of last year's champions graduated last spring, and, with possibly one or two exceptions, all the other players are expected back at the University. The five members of last year's team to graduate were Montgomery, quarter back and captain; Seath, flying wing; Williamson, Gilhooley and Heney, all of whom played on the back division. This leaves the line practically intact and as McGill was unusually strong in spare defence men last year it is felt that a strong back division will be available. Among available half backs for this year's team, who played the position in one or more senior contests last year, are "Boo" Anderson and Cyril Flanagan. There are also a number of intermediates who last year were pressing hard for places on the senior fourteen.

OLD BOYS GAME

The Old Boys game will take place on Saturday, October 2nd at the McGill Stadium.

The Old Boys this year are exceptionally strong and it is confidently expected that they will show "Shags" hopefuls how the game should be played.

The team will be chosen from the following players: Geo. Draper, Lorne Montgomery, "Norm" Williamson, Pringle Seath, V. Heney, Joe Gilhooley, Geo. Laing, N. Timmins, T. Hall, E. Parsons, J. Todd, Hilary Bignell, Fletcher, T. G. Rounthwaite, "Pep" Paisley, "Chuc" Waterous, Art. Brown, "Andy" Davies, Stuart Forbes, Norman Forbes, Ross Laing and J. Timmins.

McGILL SWIMMING TEAM

Tickets for the Old Boys game and for the intercollegiate games may be obtained from the secretary of the Students' Council, McGill Union, 328 Sherbrooke St. W., Phone Up. 433. The price of tickets is $1.50 for all reserved seats. General admission 75 cents.

The University track meet will be held this year on Oct. 15th. It is expected that prominent athletes from amateur clubs in the city will be asked to compete in the open events. Added interest is anticipated owing to the fact that men who represented Canada at the Olympic Games will compete. A general admission will be charged.

The *McGill Daily*, the students' publication, will make its initial appearance for the session 1920-21 on Oct. 4th. All communications relative to the *Daily* should be addressed to the secretary of the Students' Council, McGill Union. Subscription rates to graduates and past students are:

Montreal.....$2.50 yearly
Outside Montreal..... 3.50 "
Weekly edition $1.00 per annum to all subscribers.

At a meeting of the Intercollegiate Rugby Rules Commission, held at the McGill Union recently, the following new interpretation was made to apply to the much disputed offside interference rule.

"That a hole in the line of scrimmage cannot be made by charging at right angles to the line of scrimmage, the man preventing a hole being made must be taken sideways."

Another amendment to the rules dealt with the score counted for a touchdown resulting from a fumble.

In future a touchdown from a fumble will only count three points with a try at goal, and whether the try is converted or not the ball will be kicked-off at the forty-yard line.

AT THE UNIVERSITY

IN the last issue of the NEWS some particulars were given regarding the convocation for conferring degrees in Arts, Applied Science, Law, Dentistry and the Graduate School; special mention being made of those who had received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and those also who had obtained the degree of Master or Doctor in course. This convocation was held on May 12th.

Since then three others have been held, one at Macdonald College, for conferring degrees in Agriculture, on May 28th; one in the Royal Victoria College, for conferring degrees in Medicine and Music, on June 8th; and a special convocation for conferring degrees on four representative delegates to the British Imperial Press Conference, on August 3rd.

In former years (except on one occasion) the degrees in Agriculture were conferred on the occasion of the Medical convocation, but this year, as the graduates were needed as soon as possible for service under the Federal Department of Agriculture, it was not thought advisable to hold them back for the Medical convocation, which meant a period of eleven days, and therefore the authorities authorized a special convocation to be held at the College instead of in Montreal, as was the case before and will be required in the future.

At the Medical convocation degrees were granted also to students of other faculties, who had qualified for the same in the meantime. These were mostly double course students in Arts and Medicine and those pursuing a course for the degree of Master or Doctor of Science or Philosophy, who, on account of the fact that they need to use the laboratories, are allowed longer time than the others to complete their course.

In 1909 the first Imperial Press Conference was held in London. When the question of the meeting place for the second conference came up for consideration Ottawa was chosen (chiefly, it is supposed, through the representations of Lord Atholstan, proprietor of the *Montreal Star* and a governor of McGill University).

On August 2nd the delegates on the way to attend the conference to the number of about one hundred arrived in Montreal, and on the afternoon of the following day, a special convocation of the University was held, to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on four prominent members of the delegation:—

Right Honourable Viscount Burnham, *President of the Empire Press Union;*
Sir Harry Brittain, *Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements;*
Ralph Stapleton Ward Jackson, Esq., *Chairman of the South African delegation; and*
Thompson Wilson Leys, *Chairman of the New Zealand delegation.*

On this occasion the new Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, officiated for the first time. Addresses were delivered by Viscount Burnham and Mr. Leys. The Principal's address touched on the relation of the country to the University, on the value of the work of the Press, and on the part which the University must play in these days of uncertainty and unrest.

The following degrees have been conferred on graduates of the different faculties, as the result of the work of the session:—

Arts (including Commerce)	76
Applied Science (including Architecture)	83
Law	28
Dentistry	18
Graduate School	17
Medicine	52
Music	1
Agriculture	15
Total	290

Diplomas Awarded

Diploma of Pharmacy	6
Diploma of Licentiate in Music	6
Diploma of Public Health	3

SUMMER SCHOOL IN LIBRARY METHODS

During the war the Library Summer School was discontinued, in common with a good many other activities connected with University life, but this year it was thought well to resume. It extended over a period of a month under the directorship of Dr. G. R. Lomer, the librarian. The attendance was up to the mark of pre-war time.

COURSE FOR GRADUATE NURSES

Mainly through the instrumentality of the Provincial Red Cross Society, the University has been enabled to establish a course for graduate nurses under Miss Madeline Shaw as directress.

This course will be open to graduates of recognized hospitals and will extend over a year. Two courses will be offered — one qualifying for the position of teacher in schools of nursing and for administration work in such schools, as well as in hospitals and sanitoriums; and the other for what is generally known as public health nursing.

In addition to the instruction given by the nurse director, lectures will be provided by different professors in the University, and a very practical course has been outlined. It will lead to a diploma, and work will commence at the opening of the session 1920-21.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

It has been practically decided that the present six-year course in Medicine will be discontinued at the close of the next session, and that those intending to qualify as medical practitioners will be required (commencing with the session 1921-22) to complete two years in the faculty of Arts, including in the list of their subjects, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. They will then spend four years in the faculty of Medicine, following purely medical studies. To this will be added a fifth year in a hospital under the direction of the faculty.

In connection with the administration of the faculty, a change has recently been made whereby the office of registrar has been abolished, and the present registrar has been given the title of assistant dean and will attend to all matters which generally fall within the province of these functionaries in the University. The dean will occupy more or less of an honorary position, will preside at meetings and will represent the faculty on public occasions. It is proposed to limit the dean's term of office to two or three years, so that a greater number of professors will be able to get into close touch with the affairs of the faculty than would otherwise be the case.

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS

The Provincial Government recently established a number of scholarships, which are open to graduates of the universities of the Province. These are of the value of $1,200.00 a year for three years, and are open to graduates in any faculty, except Music. They are required to pursue their course of study in France.

One of these has been granted to McGill University. On account of the fact that word was received after the

closing of the University, it was not possible to communicate this information to the members of the graduating classes directly. The award will be made in the near future.

A scholarship has recently been established by J. T. McCall, Esq., of Montreal, in memory of his son, the late James Darling McCall, who was drowned shortly after the close of the war, in which he had served with distinction. The late Mr. McCall was a graduate of McGill University, having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1915. The scholarship has been awarded in the subjects of English and Philosophy at the end of the third year to that person who has "given proof of scholarship and ability as an honor student in these two subjects." It is of the value of $300.00.

This is the eighth scholarship or prize that has been founded in memory of a student or graduate. Of the eight, seven lost their lives in the Great War.

This practice of founding scholarships or erecting buildings to commemorate the death of a member of the University has been carried out to a striking degree in those American universities, which, like McGill, are dependent on private endowments. Many of their best buildings bear witness to this fact. As yet no one building on the McGill University grounds is of a memorial character. There are a number of the illustrious sons of McGill whose names could be most fittingly preserved for all time by the erection of such buildings. It will be interesting to see what individual or group will be the first to act to this end.

Changes in the Staff

The following members of the staff have resigned:—

Mr. N. E. Wheeler, assistant professor of Physics, to accept the professorship in the same subject in his *alma mater*, Colby College, Maine; Dr. V. K. Krieble, assistant professor of Chemistry, to accept the professorship of Chemistry in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Appointments have been made as follows:—

Mr. C. Carruthers, M.A. (Oxon) has been appointed assistant professor of Classics. Mr. Carruthers is the son of Adam Carruthers, professor of Greek Literature and Archaeology in the University of Toronto. He was a Rhodes scholar for the Province of Ontario, and served in an Imperial unit in the Great War.

Mr. B. K. Sandwell, a graduate of Toronto University, who has been chiefly engaged in journalistic work since his graduation, but has found time to do some lecturing in his chosen branch of Economics, has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of Economics, and will also do some special lecturing in the School of Commerce.

Dr. Paul Villard, who had been doing part-time work in the Department of Modern Languages, has been now added definitely to the staff as assistant professor of French.

Professor Paul T. Lafleur, assistant professor of English, has been appointed professor and head of the department in succession to Dr. C. E. Moyse, resigned.

There are still a number of appointments to be made before the staff for next session is complete. The headships of the Departments of History and Classics are still vacant. It is confidently expected that the former, at least, will be filled ere long.

A RISING CANADIAN ENGINEER

ALVAH E. FOREMAN, Sci. '03, chief engineer of the Department of Public Works of British Columbia, who has been chosen as president of the Canadian Good Roads Association, has had a rapid rise in the engineering profession and has fulfilled in every degree the promise which he displayed during his brilliant undergraduate course at the University.

Originally from Cheapside, Ont., where he was born in 1878, Mr. Foreman went to British Columbia at the age of twelve and attended the public and high schools in Vancouver. When he concluded his course in engineering at McGill, he was a gold medallist, the leader in his class in each of the four years of his course, British Association medallist, and the possessor, all told, of thirty first prizes.

A. E. FOREMAN

On graduation, Mr. Foreman travelled for a year and then entered business life in Toronto to gain experience. In 1907 he returned to British Columbia to become secretary and manager of the Concrete Engineering & Construction Co. in Vancouver, two years later entering upon practice in Vancouver as a consulting engineer. The year 1910 saw him resident engineer-in-charge of the construction of a concrete power dam at Revelstoke and in 1911 he was supervising engineer of the Dallas Road Sea Wall for the city of Victoria and the Provincial Government. Remaining in Victoria, he became successively construction engineer on the Smith's Hill Reservoir, assistant city engineer and finally, in 1916, chief engineer of the Department of Public Works. In the course of his engineering career, Mr. Foreman has been connected with many of the largest public works in the province. He is an enthusiastic member of the Graduates' Society of British Columbia, of the Engineering Institute of Canada and of the Northwest Society of Highway Engineers. Mr. Foreman is also a member of the executive of the convocation of the University of British Columbia, and is very highly thought of in the engineering profession along the Pacific Coast.

RETIRES AFTER LONG SERVICE

AT HIS own request, Richard G. McConnell, Arts '79, has retired from the post of Deputy Minister of Mines at Ottawa, after long and honorable service. His retirement means the loss to the Dominion public service of one of the best known authorities on the geological and mining resources of Western Canada.

Mr. McConnell has had an interesting career during his long connection with the Geological Survey and the Department of Mines. Born at Chatham, Que., in 1857, he was educated at Carillon Academy and at McGill, taking first rank honors in natural sciences at his graduation in Arts. In 1881 he entered the Geological Survey and rapidly became known as one of the most proficient members of the staff. He made many important explorations and discoveries, especially in Western Canada, British Columbia and the Yukon. In the years 1887-8 he made one of the longest exploratory trips on record, traversing in those two seasons, the whole or large portions of the Stikine, Laird, Mackenzie, Porcupine, Yukon and Lewis rivers. In 1914 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Mines and held that office with the utmost satisfaction until his voluntary retirement.

Mr. McConnell is the author of numerous papers and reports on the resources of the Northwest.

"BILL" MURRAY'S WAR RECORD

BOY! Page "Bill" Murray and convey to him the congratulations of his fellow-graduates. During the war modest "Bill," one of the most popular men who ever left the University and Rhodes scholar in 1913, said little but did a great deal. From time to time graduates returning from overseas brought meagre word of Mr. Murray's activities but, until recently, it was not generally known what he had really accomplished. Now, thanks to the report of the Rhodes Foundation, we are able to learn that "Bill" is permitted to wear upon his young breast the insignia of the following decorations: the Military Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Croix de Guerre, the Order of the Crown of Italy and the Italian Silver Medal for Military Valor. Quite a breastful!

Mr. Murray's course at Oxford was interrupted by the war which, characteristically, he entered at the start as a trooper in King Edward's Horse. It was not long, however, before he tired of this branch of the service and secured a transfer to the Royal Flying Corps, with which he served until the close of hostilities, escaping miraculously on numerous occasions and gaining honor after honor.

Following the war, he was for a time Deputy Director of Rationing and Distributing, Ministry of Food, and is now engaged in literary work in London, his address being the Authors' Club.

"Bill" has been securing distinction in whatever he undertakes for so many years that he probably values his decorations but lightly. Before coming to McGill he had won the Governor-General's gold medal at the University of British Columbia and had held the intermediate Pacific Coast championship for three miles. At the end of his first year in Montreal, he carried off the MacDonald exhibition and in his third and fourth years the McKenzie scholarship. The Rhodes scholarship before his course was completed was the conclusion of his academic performance at McGill.

An all-round man, Murray made the McGill cross-country record of 38 minutes 21 seconds, for seven and three-quarters miles, and later captured the one mile event at the M.A.A.A. meet. In 1912 he created a new intercollegiate record for one mile.

The creator and first editor of *McGill Daily*, Murray was a leader in student activities. He served for two years as president of the Track Club, was president of the Literary and Debating Society in 1912, a leader in the Mock Parliament, captain of the Champion Intercollegiate Harriers — and Heaven only knows what else. In 1910 he was first in the public speaking contest.

It might be considered that with all these activities engaging his attention, his time might have been well taken up. Yet, in his final year, in addition to editing the *Daily*, running, speaking, attending meetings of students' societies and executives, not to speak of writing theses, attending lectures and studying, he occupied a post on the editorial staff of the *Montreal Herald* and still later was with the Montreal office of Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Co., of London. The amazing thing was that he managed to get any college work done at all.

In his war activities "Bill" has again demonstrated that he is an exceptional man. His friends look for further scholastic and athletic triumphs from him.

PROFESSOR KING'S PROMOTION

THE appointment of Prof. Louis Vessot King, M.A., D.Sc., Arts '05, to the Macdonald Chair in Physics at the University, has been received with great satisfaction by not only his associates on the teaching staff, but also by hundreds of former students.

Prof. King's career since entering educational work has been matched only by his record while a student. At the age of 19 he graduated from the Faculty of Arts with first class honors and the Anne Molson gold medal in mathematics and physics. In the same year he was elected to the Canadian scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge, and in November, 1906, was elected a foundation scholar of that college, having won the Wilson scholarship. He finally graduated with first class honors in mathematical tripos.

Since joining the staff of McGill in 1910, Dr. King has steadily advanced from the post of lecturer. In 1915 he became a Doctor of Science of the University, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and elevated to the associate professorship in the Department. In 1917 the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, awarded him the Howard M. Pitt gold medal for the design of an instrument for measuring the flow of air or other gases. Dr. King has also been engaged in important researches in submarine acoustics for the British Board of Inventions and has carried out similar work of much value on the efficiency of fog signal machinery and the measurement and distribution of sound.

INVENTED THE GAS HELMET

FEW war honors were more richly deserved than was the C.M.G. which was conferred upon Major Cluny Macpherson, Med. '01, director of Medical Services for Newfoundland, at the close of hostilities. Aside from his services as a medical officer which were of admitted value, Major Macpherson won distinction overseas by his efforts in the protection of the troops against poisonous gases and in 1915 devised the anti-gas helmet, which was adopted by the War Office. It was largely for his work in this direction that the honor was conferred.

Major Macpherson has risen to become a veritable force in Britain's oldest colony. Of Newfoundland he is a native and still in his 41st year. Educated at the Methodist College, St. John's, and at McGill, he took post-graduate studies at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and in 1902 returned to Newfoundland. No sooner had he got back than he was commissioned by the Government to undertake the suppression of a smallpox epidemic in Labrador. In this work he proved himself absolutely fearless and for the years 1902–04 was in charge of Dr. Grenfell's hospital at Harbor Grace. Returning to St. John's he entered into private practice and is now recognized as one of the leading medical men of the colony. In 1909 he again undertook the suppression of smallpox on the southwest coast. He is a Commissioner of the Supreme Court, a vice-president of the Newfoundland centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, assistant commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas, a member of the Newfoundland Medical Board and of the Council of Higher Education, a director of the Grenfell Association of Newfoundland, etc. He is a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Major Macpherson's war service was varied and comprehensive. In August, 1914, when the 1st Royal Newfoundland Regiment was raised, he was commissioned captain and principal medical officer. Proceeding overseas in March, 1915, he was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of major and thereafter served in France, Belgium, Gallipoli, Egypt and Saloniki. Invalided to Newfoundland in October, 1916, he was soon afterwards appointed director of Medical Services for Newfoundland, a position he occupied until the close of the war. Dr. Macpherson was a member of the first War Office committee on protection against poisonous gases.

"A TRUE COMRADE TO THE LAST"

LIEUT. JOHN DOUGLAS ARMSTRONG, Arts '10, Sci. '12, who fell on April 9, 1917, while engaged in consolidating the Canadian gain at Vimy Ridge, was born in Ottawa on July 20, 1889, the son of the late Rev. W. D. Armstrong, D.D., Ph.D., for many years pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, and president of the Ottawa Ladies' College, and of Mrs. Armstrong, 369 Stewart Street, Ottawa. He attended the Ottawa Public Schools and Collegiate Institute and passed his matriculation examination in 1906. The same year he entered the Faculty of Arts, pursuing a double course in Arts and Science. In 1910 he received his degree in Arts, and in 1912 his degree in Science. During his University course, Lieut. Armstrong was most active in student activities, and was one of the most popular men of his time. His summers were spent upon surveys and other engineering work, such as the laying out of the tracks of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Fort William, Ont. He was president of his year, a member of the glee club, and of the orchestra.

After graduation, Lieut. Armstrong entered the employ of the Dominion Bridge Company, with which corporation he was connected for a year. Not liking the confinement of office work, he joined the engineering staff of the Foundation Company, and while with that concern was employed on the Montreal harbor improvement scheme, and in the construction of a bridge at Newcastle, N.B. In the spring of 1914 he and G. Arthur Bennet, Sci. '11, made a trip to Europe and visited a number of places on the continent, including the Krupp works.

Following the declaration of war, Lieut. Armstrong was engaged in the preparation of the mobilization camp at Valcartier, with the firm of Bate & McMahon. In January, 1916, he received his commission in the Canadian Engineers, and immediately went into training at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa. On May 14, 1916, he left Ottawa in charge of a company, and on June 1 he reached England. After further training at Bramshott, where he acted at times as an instructor, Lieut. Armstrong went to France early in August, attached to the 11th Field Company, in which several other McGill graduates were serving as officers. The 11th Field Company served on the Ypres salient, on the Somme front during the September offensive, in the vicinity of Arras and at Vimy. Lieut. Armstrong spent this entire period, with the exception of ten days leave in London, with his company on the firing line. On Easter Monday morning, April 9, 1917, he went over the top at Vimy Ridge about 7 a.m., and was killed very shortly afterwards. His body was not recovered until the next day. Interment was made in the Military Cemetery at Villers-au-Bois on April 13. One friend in writing says: "You can judge how he was loved by his men when I tell you that every available sapper attended the service voluntarily." The members of the 11th Field Company have erected a handsome solid oak Maltese cross over Lieut. Armstrong's grave and placed a low oak railing round his grave and that of a fellow officer. Lieut. Armstrong was mentioned in despatches by Sir Douglas Haig after Vimy Ridge.

Major H. L. Trotter, of the 11th Field Company, in writing of Lieut. Armstrong's death, said: "We were ordered to send over a certain number of officers and sappers with the great attack of April 9th. I chose Douglas to take charge of the 'party of consolidation' of the first objective. He had six sappers under him and his duty was to organize a working party of the garrison and dig a good trench which would be held in case the Bosche counter-attacked. Dug. and L. L. Johnson, who was going on to the second objective, started together and went about 200 yards together before they separated each to go his own way. It must have been only a few minutes later when Dug. was hit by a machine-gun bullet. The sapper who was with him was also wounded in the arm and leg, but he stayed with Dug. until he passed away. The bullet entered his right side about four inches below his ribs and he died almost instantly. I found him lying on his back with a smile on his face. Some of the sappers carried him in, and we brought him back far from the firing line, and buried him with military honors in the English cemetery.

"His services to his country have been great. It was by a mistake of someone else's that he did not get the M.C. last fall, for he deserved it above all in this Company, and his name was sent in.

"His coolness and self-possession were a by-word among the officers, and the new ones looked to him for advice on how to behave under fire."

Lieut. L. L. Johnson, who was with Lieut. Armstrong when "he went over the top," writes:

"His last words to me were to caution me about advancing too fast under our own barrage; his thoughts being for my safety and not for himself. He went forward the coolest of us all, a gallant officer and a true comrade to the last."

McGILL MAN HEADS MINERS

ORTON E. S. WHITESIDE, M.Sc., Sci.'94, who has been elected president of the Canadian Mining Institute, is widely known as a colliery engineer and manager throughout Western Canada and is now general manager of the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, Coleman, Alberta. He is also president of the Western Coal Operators' Association and has taken a leading part in the development of coalfields in Alberta.

Mr. Whiteside is a native of Metcalfe, Ont., near Ottawa, and is in his 50th year. On matriculating into McGill in 1890 from the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, he won the Jeffrey Burland scholarship and when he was graduated four years later he secured first rank honors in natural science.

Mr. Whiteside has fulfilled the predictions of promise which were made during his early career as a mining engineer. He first served a few months in the McGill Observatory and then proceeded to Alberta, where he spent nine years with the H. W. McNeill Co., Limited, operating coal mines at Anthracite and Canmore, first as a mining engineer and later as general superintendent and chief engineer. His work in connection with these mines brought him before the notice of mining operators in a prominent way, with the result that in 1904 he was offered and accepted a position as general manager of the Western Canada Collieries, Limited, at Frank. Four years later he became general manager of the International Coal and Coke Company's mines and works at Coleman. In addition to attending to these duties, he has been a close student of coal mining methods and management and to this end has on several occasions visited the different coal mining areas of not only Canada and the United States, but of Great Britain and the continent as well.

A charter member of the Canadian Mining Institute, Mr. Whiteside has served as a Councillor during several years and was one of the organizers of the Rocky Mountain branch of the body which has now chosen him as its head.

REMINISCENCES OF THE FIFTIES

DR. ALEXANDER PETER REID, Med. '58, formerly Provincial Health Officer of Nova Scotia, who died at his home in L'Ardeise, C.B., on February 27, belonged to a fast-disappearing class of medical men. A raw, self-taught boy from the country, he came to McGill as early as 1854 and by dint of honest effort succeeded in acquiring a first-rank position in the profession of medicine.

Some years ago, the late Dr. Reid was kind enough to set down, for the benefit of the undergraduates of that period, a series of his reminiscences of McGill in the Fifties. The contrast between the college as it existed in those days and the University of the present time was illuminating.

Even at that early date and with the meagre facilities which it boasted, the McGill Medical School, according to Dr. Reid, was reputed the best in Canada. It was for that reason that he, a native of London, Ont., chose it rather than the Medical School at Toronto. His earliest education was secured at a private school in London where, as he said, "the ruler was the most used cerebral stimulant, varied with the rawhide and the rod." When he was about 12 years of age, his father took him away from school, saying that he did not think he was learning anything of moment. He was set to work as a cooper's assistant, in which work he 'made a most important discovery: that knowledge was the most important element of success and a school or its equivalent a necessary factor. Consequently," continued Dr. Reid, "if I could not go to the school, I brought the school to myself. I picked out the subjects I decided to be proficient in and set to work at home at unoccupied times in the morning and evening which I could easily expend. . . . . A new and good school was started in London about 1850 and, when work was slack in summer, I would maybe get a month or two of school. The ruler was not needed as a stimulant. When not at school, there were two or three friends of blessed memory who would give me an hour at night two or three times a week when needed to help me out of difficulties I could not surmount in Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, etc. In this way, I managed to get over several books of Virgil's Aeneid, Sallust's Cataline, Cicero's Orations and Ovid's Metamorphosis. I found Greek too hard to manage and had to give it up as being the one least necessary in ordinary practical life. Time and labor were matters to me of great moment at that period of my career."

Dr. Reid had by this time made up his mind to study medicine. At that time this usually meant being articled to a doctor and paying a fee. While Dr. Reid could conceive some advantages in sweeping out the preceptor's office, dusting his shelves, keeping his office and books, and making up medicines, he could not see how a busy doctor could afford the time and attention which he desired and, furthermore, the fee involved was an obstacle. Accordingly, he determined to proceed direct to a medical school, McGill by choice, and reached Canal Basin, Montreal, after a steamboat journey from Hamilton, in 1854, "a raw boy, never away from home."

The little brick building in Coté street which housed the Faculty of Medicine was the headquarters of the students, although they spent a great deal of time at the Montreal General Hospital. In the outdoor department at this institution the students began their experience, examining patients, using the stethoscope, percussion, making out the history, pulling out teeth (an every-day task), bandaging, etc. At the hospital, Dr. Reid said, "we learned the first and cardinal rules for the success of the physician: sympathy, carefulness, tenderness, interest and appeal." As a result of his efforts, Dr. Reid was able to master a difficult oral examination in Latin and became a fully-qualified student.

Anatomical material was in those days even more difficult to procure than is now the case. The supply from the hospitals would rarely more than fill 10% of the demand. Hence it was necessary to secure material through other media. To obtain bodies by means of "the underground railway" cost from $10 to $100, a considerable expense to students, and the result was that very often students took upon themselves the task of procuring the material. Occasionally, the college bore half of the expenses.

The old military cemetery on Papineau road was the scene of some of the most exciting body-snatching exploits. After each interment, an armed squad was on guard. On a long, cold winter night the watching soldiers appreciated the comforts of a nearby tavern. Once in a while a guard would run out, report all clear, and return to his whiskey and cards. Not infrequently a stranger (a student) would get acquainted. "Drinks all round when judiciously suggested were always in order, accompanied by a game of of seven up or forty-fives. When all were jolly and comfortable, the services of the stranger might be accepted to go out and see if all was in order. If there were a dog in the way, he was provided for with a generous bone. The confederate could in this way advise his companions who were on outside duty and, quickly returning, give a favorable report and continue the libations."

Naturally, this was risky business and occasionally shots were fired by the guard. One student outwitted the guard by wrapping himself in a black cloak and throwing himself on the ground. The guard, approaching, failed to recognize any disturbance and returned to the tavern. The student then worked at his leisure and was able to convey his booty to a waiting cab. It was a common custom to visit the locality and mark a newly-filled mound so that it could be easily recognized at night.

Very often the McGill students were supplied by the the students from the French Medical College who were acquainted with the country districts where there were fewer difficulties. Now and then quite a haul was made when a vault was entered.

Dr. Reid defended this practice, not merely on the grounds of necessity, but also on the ground of the self-reliance which it gave the student.

The medical students then worked until 10 p.m., when the demonstrator left, and often much later. Janitor Cook was after that hour in charge and it was a common custom to go round with the hat and send Cook for refreshments — usually beer, whiskey, crackers and cheese. This practice continued until 1855, when a row took place and several, including Cook, emerged with evidence of rough usage. Thereafter, by order of the Faculty, "dry" became the rule inside the walls, with the exception of an occasional bottle concealed in a pocket. Outside, however, these rules did not obtain.

The second summer of his course Dr. Reid spent in a physician's office at London, Ont. He grew dissatisfied with the attitude with which this gentleman's patients regarded him and, there being no practical chemistry in the curriculum at that time, went home and fitted up a small laboratory, where he made experiments in preparation for a prize essay which he also used as a graduating thesis, then necessary. The thesis, which was on strychnia, was too late for the competition but was given the honor, without a parallel up to that time, of being printed and distributed at the expense of the Faculty.

In his final year Dr. Reid passed his primary examination at McGill, then took a summer session in London, followed by a month at the famed Lying-in Hospital at Dublin. After visiting Paris, he attended Edinburgh, from which he received the degree of L.R.C.S., and returned to McGill in time to be graduated with the other members of his class.

Dr. Reid first practised in Ontario and in 1860 went to the Northwest Territories. In the following year he crossed the plains to the Pacific Coast, returning to the East in 1864, when he established himself in practice at Halifax. During his long residence in the province of Nova Scotia the late Dr. Reid wielded a powerful influence in the medical profession and was instrumental in bringing about many reforms. He was one of the founders of the Halifax Medical College, in which he held several chairs at different times and of which he was also for some years president. He was instrumental in having perfected legislation bearing upon the study and practice of medicine in Nova Scotia, and served as an alderman of the city of Halifax, in which city he was for sixteen years visiting physician to the City Hospital.

Transferred to the superintendency of the Hospital for the Insane, he occupied this position for 15 years, when he became superintendent of the Victoria General Hospital. From 1893 to 1904 Dr. Reid was secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, and from 1904 to 1914 Chief Health Officer for Nova Scotia.

Dr. Reid served as a member of the Faculty of Medicine of Dalhousie University and was an examiner of the Provincial Medical Board. He was the author of various papers on medical subjects.

His wife, formerly Miss Eleanor M. Robinson, of Halifax (to whom he was married in 1875), survives with five children. In religion Dr. Reid was a Roman Catholic.

CLASSMATES ARE HONORED

TWO of the most faithful Presbyterian ministers in the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, singularly enough members of the same class in the Faculty of Arts, were this year the recipients of honorary degrees from the Montreal Presbyterian College: Rev. W. D. Reid, B.D., Arts '90, minister of Stanley Presbyterian Church, Westmount, and Rev. H. C. Sutherland, B.D., Arts '90, of Lancaster, Ont. Both received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Rev. Dr. Reid has been a most active graduate of the University, in which he has upon many occasions displayed his great interest. After pursuing the course in Arts, he followed an honors course at the Presbyterian College, winning six scholarships. He also did post-graduate work in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Berlin and at Harvard. On graduation he took charge of Victoria Mission, Montreal, and left it a self-sustaining charge. Next came Taylor Church, Montreal, which under his ministry increased its membership from 250 to 1,260. For nearly three years he was superintendent of Missions in Alberta, returning to Montreal to assume charge of Stanley Church.

Of Rev. Dr. Sutherland, it may also be said that he has carried on a ministry of usefulness and importance, although he has been almost entirely stationed in rural districts. The attitude taken by the Senate of the Presbyterian College in regard to conferring the honorary degree upon Rev. Dr. Sutherland is set forth in the following letter addressed to him by the principal, Rev. Dr. D. J. Fraser, also of Arts '90:

"My dear Sutherland:

"The committee of our Senate on honorary degrees unanimously recommended to the meeting of the Senate yesterday that you be invited to accept the degree of Doctor of Divinity, *honoris causa,* and the Senate unanimously adopted the recommendation. The Senate wishes to give this recognition to your work as a student at McGill and this College, to your services to your church especially in this province, to your character and attainments which have won for you the respect and confidence of the Presbytery of Glengarry, and have gained for you the highest office in the power of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa to bestow.

"I need not say what great personal pleasure it gives me to see your *alma mater* thus acknowledge your worth. Ministers laboring in rural churches, especially when they exercise an unostentatious ministry like yours, are in danger of being overlooked by college senates; but I feel strongly that the country ministry for permanent and far-reaching influence is of greater importance in our Dominion than the city ministry. We of the college are also mindful of your gift to the church of your only boy, whose record, as a student and whose devotion, even unto death, as a soldier enriched the traditions of the college, and will be an inspiration to future generations of students."

A YOUTHFUL LUMBER KING

THE Canadian Lumbermen's Association made no mistake when, at its annual meeting held not long ago, it chose as its president for 1920 Dan McLachlin, past student, who, as head of the firm of McLachlin Brothers, Limited, Arnprior, Ont., is admittedly among the leading men in the Canadian lumbering industry.

The McLachlin have been lumber operators for several generations and Mr. McLachlin bears the Christian name of his grandfather, who, as early as 1835, was engaged in the square timber trade on the Ottawa. Mr. McLachlin's affiliation with the industry is thus inherited, and ever since youth he has been groomed to fill some such a position as he now occupies.

As a youth Mr. McLachlin spent three years in woods operations, so we are informed by the *Canada Lumberman and Woodworker,* and through study of the business became thoroughly familiar with all its branches. When, therefore, in 1912 his father, H. F. McLachlin, passed away, he was well equipped to step into his shoes. Under his direction, the business of McLachlin Brothers, Limited, has developed to a remarkable degree and it is now one of the largest on the Upper Ottawa.

This youthful lumber king (for he is still only in his 40th year), is the directing genius of an industry which manufactures 55,000,000 feet of lumber a year or a capacity of 412,000 feet daily. Eleven camps are operated in the company's limits and about 900 men employed in bush operations. McLachlin Brothers have 1,400 square miles of timber limits in the province of Quebec and 220 square miles in Ontario.

In addition to holding office in the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, of which he was vice-president for several years, Mr. McLachlin has just retired as president of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association and is a vice-president of the Canadian Forestry Association.

As head of the town's largest industry, Mr. McLachlin has naturally been of great assistance to Arnprior, and his fellow-citizens have not been slow to appreciate the value of his efforts. For eight years he has been a member of the town council, and during six of these was Mayor. Under Mr. McLachlin's progressive direction, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will no doubt continue to prosper and expand.

McGill Centenary Reunion, October, 1921—Will You Be There?

FRASER S. KEITH, *Sci.* '03, *Chairman of Publicity, McGill Re-Union Committee*

OCTOBER nineteen hundred and twenty-one is the time. Montreal is the place. The hundredth birthday of Old McGill is the occasion.

These are the essentials of the case and there is no argument.

Next year Old McGill will celebrate her hundredth birthday. Festivities are being planned in keeping with the importance of the occasion, designed to make this great gathering of McGill men and women the premier social event of our time.

It is intended to make the week to be set aside for the re-union one to be remembered by every one fortunate enough to be present and to be referred to with interest by their children's children. For an entire week McGill University, the centre of education and culture, will become the place of many social and athletic functions, glad re-unions and joyous memories. The anticipation of taking part should thrill the former student with a thousand pulsating memories, through which desire becomes keen anticipation coupled with a firm resolve not to be barred from active attendance.

Think of the joy of turning once again to the old spot which, although some of its physical features may be altered, will revive all the hallowed memories of former years.

Your classmates will be there. Your class will hold a re-union where the happy incidents of student days will be retold.

Will you be there? If so, you will have added new memories to your treasure store.

The men or women whose months were few at Old McGill will be as welcome as those whose degrees are legion.

From every corner of the globe where McGill men and women have cast their lots many are already pledged to come in order that they may share in this unique celebration.

There will be college sports and athletic features, including a football match between McGill and—let us hope—Toronto, at which the young gladiators of the grid playing on their own lawn will doubtless carry the pigskin to victory.

It is as yet too soon to give details of the proposed programme, but all are assured that you who come will live once again those dear old college days and — don't forget — those college nights.

Over six months ago the Graduates' Society appointed a committee to proceed with arrangements for the McGill Centenary. This committee has been working quietly, but effectively, on the many details involved in arranging for a gathering of great magnitude such as that of October, 1921, is expected to be. The committee includes the following:

Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Chairman*
Capt. J. G. Ross, *Vice-Chairman*
Capt. Henry Morgan, *Secretary*
Lieut.-Col. Gregor Barclay, *Quebec Chairman*
Major J. C. Kemp, *Ontario Chairman*
Capt. Abner Kingman, Jr., *Manitoba Chairman*
Lieut.-Col. A. G. Cameron, D.S.O., *Other Countries Chairman*
Capt. H. C. Scott, *Saskatchewan Chairman*
Mr. F. B. Common, *Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland Chairman*
Lieut.-Col. W. G. Turner, *Alberta Chairman*
Mr. Fraser S. Keith, *British Columbia Chairman*
Mr. H. Y. Russell, *United States Chairman*
Mr. J. W. Jeakins, *General Committee*
Dr. J. A. Nicholson, *General Committee*
Prof. N. N. Evans, *General Committee*

Centenaries occur but once in a lifetime. In the centenary of our *alma mater* an opportunity is afforded of paying homage to Old McGill and of joining your former classmates, friends and acquaintances of student days for a week that will be historic.

McGill Graduates of British Columbia Send Telegram to Sir Arthur Currie

IT IS fitting that the new Principal of McGill should hail from the Province of British Columbia, a province where the graduates of the University are very numerous, well-organized and enthusiastic This was strikingly shown by the telegram sent to Sir Arthur Currie on August 2nd by the McGill Graduates' Society of Vancouver and District, which reads as follows:

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

The McGill Graduates' Society of Vancouver and district send you their congratulations and felicitations upon entering on your duties as Principal of McGill and pledge you their loyal support in the work you have undertaken. We as British Columbians are particularly proud of your recent achievements and have every confidence that the same success will attend your duties as Principal of our *alma mater*. We hope that in the near future we may have the honor and pleasure of a visit from you.

G. S. RAPHAEL, *Secretary.*

As will be remembered, the McGill Graduates' Society of Vancouver is the parent body, but three other branch societies are in process of formation in other parts of the Province, *i.e* , in the east, in the north, and on Vancouver Island.

In forming the eastern society, the support of the following is being solicited:

S. G. Blaylock, Trail
Dr. C. S. Williams, Rossland
Dr David Hartin, Nelson.

The graduates responsible for organization in the northern part of the province are:

E. E. Campbell, Amyox.
Dr. C. A. Eggert, Prince Rupert.

On Vancouver Is and, A. E. Foreman and Dr. Gordon Kenning, both of Victoria, are undertaking the formation of the society in that district.

PROF. J. A. DALE LEAVES McGILL

PROFESSOR J. A. DALE, who has been Professor of Education at McGill University since the foundation of the chair in 1908, has resigned in order to accept the invitation extended to him by the University of Toronto to become director of its social service department, with the title of Professor of Social Science. He will take up his new duties next session.

Professor Dale has been associated with almost every major body concerned in the forwarding of education in Canada. Immediately upon coming to Canada he was made a director of the Dominion Education Association, and shortly afterwards he was made a member both of the Council of Public Instruction for the province of Quebec, and of the Committee of the Canadian Club, Montreal, whose proceedings have all been edited by him.

PROF. J. A. DALE

He has constantly represented McGill, the last occasion being at the opening of Hart House, University of Toronto.

At McGill he was the founder of the McGill School of Physical Training, the first of its kind in Canada, and when the war broke out, the first to train the masseuses who did such magnificent work. The Social Workers' Federation began in one of Prof. Dale's classes. This federation paved the way for the present department of social service, which was brought about by the joint efforts of Sir William Peterson and Prof. Dale.

He was a member of the executive Canadian Committee for Mental Hygiene, which, commencing with studies of shell-shock, has extended itself until it covers the whole field of mental hygiene, and has done especially good work in connection with the feeble-minded and the insane in the west.

From November, 1918, to August, 1919, when McGill undertook with the other Canadian universities to release a professor for the work of the Khaki University, Col. Tory especially asked that Prof. Dale might be the representative sent by McGill. Prof. Dale went all over Belgium, France, and the occupied part of Germany, carrying a vital message to the soldiers at a critical time in their lives.

Amongst his many minor activities, as some may deem them, though Professor Dale does not so regard them, have been his chairmanship of the committee which founded the University Settlement, of which he was for many years the president, and is now the vice-president. This settlement was founded in 1910, in two tiny tenements, and with practically no income, whereas it has now a large property and a total income of well over $10,000. He was also the first honorary secretary of the City Improvement League. In 1910 he was sent to New York in connection with the first Child Welfare Exhibition held here. The founders of the People's Forum unanimously decided upon him as their first president, and finally, in line with his being on the editorial staff of the *St. George's Quarterly* for many years in England, he became a member of the editorial staff of the *Canadian Bookman* when it was founded here.

McGILL GRADUATES IN CEYLON

MURRAY G. BROOKS, B.A., Arts '08; W. Gordon Brown, B.Sc., Ph.D., Sci. '08, two graduates of McGill widely known and respected by their fellow students, were for several years during and after their graduation active workers at Strathcona Hall, where their earnest work for the student body won for them the affection and esteem of all.

Here their successful work among the undergraduates brought them to the attention of the International Council, at whose call they dedicated their lives to the uplifting of humanity in Ceylon — one of the crown colonies of the British Empire, where the christian civilization of our people had then scarcely penetrated. They are now the English-speaking representatives of the Y.M.C.A. in Ceylon, and it is a matter of gratification to their *alma mater* that their support has been undertaken by their fellow graduates and the present students of McGill.

For this purpose an organization known as the "McGill Mission" was brought into being in the spring of 1917. At its inception, a meeting of responsible representatives of all sections of the University was much impressed by the earnest and optimistic addresses of Murray Brooks (then home on furlough), and others conversant with the far east, on the remarkable opportunity for a great Christian enterprise afforded by Ceylon. Situated as it is upon all the great trade routes of the Indian Ocean this island, with its three millions of people, constitutes a key position from which Christianity may radiate throughout the entire east, more particularly to India, now moving so rapidly toward the status of a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, and so urgently needing the best features of western civilization.

Moreover, it is observed that at present a wave of appreciation of Christianity is sweeping over India. Millions of copies of the Scriptures are being bought; whole villages are embracing the new faith, and, in the view of an eminent English Divine recently returned from that country, only the lack of Christian workers prevents a general movement towards Christianity.

For these reasons Ceylon has been allotted to McGill, so well represented by Brooks and Brown, and the McGill Mission has been organized for their support. In the capital city, Colombo, is a large and well-equipped building where our two representatives direct the work — which comprises that of a large city Y.M.C.A. with supervision over twenty-four branches in various parts of the island, manned by native secretaries, supported by their own countrymen.

The present membership of the McGill Mission are impressed with the importance of their undertaking in Ceylon and desire that all graduates of the University should share in it. The moment is critical, and we must either send other workers or, at least, make it possible for those already there to train teachers and Y.M.C.A. secretaries.

The annual budget of the McGill Mission is met in part by subscriptions from the under-graduates and in part by subscriptions from the graduates and friends of McGill.

The amount needed before December 31st of this year is $10,000.00. The office of the McGill Mission is at Strathcona Hall, where communications should be addressed to the president, secretary or treasurer of the mission. Get into touch and give it your support.

HAD YOU HEARD THAT?

As resident engineer in charge of the construction of the first of the briquetting plants to be erected by the Lignite Utilization Board of Canada in the West, Ivor F. R. Roche, Sci. '13, has left Montreal for Estevan, Sask. Mr. Roche latterly was on the Montreal staff of the Board. Previously he was on the engineering staff of the Canadian Light & Power Co., on its power development at Ste. Timothee, Que., and later was with the Fraser, Brace Co., part of the time on the construction of wooden ships and part superintending the construction of the Lasalle bridge on the Lake Shore road, Montreal.

G. C. Papineau-Couture, K.C., Arts '03, Law '06, has severed his connection with the firm of Jacobs & Couture and has formed a new partnership in Montreal, with Humbert C. G. Mariotti, Arts '10, Law '13, under the firm name of Couture & Mariotti, with office at 97 St. James Street.

William Grier, aged 78, a retired merchant, who died in Montreal on May 17, was the father of A. Gordon Grier, Sci. '99, of Peterboro, Ont.

It is interesting to note that at the Dominion Council of Health Conference in Ottawa in May, four of the nine provinces were represented by McGill graduates, Nova Scotia by Dr. W. H. Hattie, Med. '91; Saskatchewan by Dr. M. M. Seymour, Med. '79; British Columbia by Hon. H. E. Young, LL.D., Med. '88, and Prince Edward Island by Col. H. D. Johnson, Med. '85.

Lt.-Col. F. H. Wilfred Bovey, C.B.E., Arts '03, has proceeded overseas for duty with the War Graves Commission, attached to the Headquarters Overseas Detachment, C.E.F. Lt.-Col. Bovey went overseas with the Royal Highlanders of Canada and was transferred to the Canadian Corps staff on administrative duty.

George R. McLeod, Sci. '97, has been elected a councillor of the Montreal branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, as has also John T. Farmer, Sci. '96.

Major Leslie C. Goodeve, D.S.O., Sci. '11, who went overseas in 1914 with the First Brigade, C.F.A., and who not long ago completed a most creditable course at the Imperial Staff College, Camberley, has been appointed to the district staff at Victoria, B.C.

Captain F. C. Hanington, M.C., past student, has been granted the rank of captain in the Royal Canadian Artillery, a unit of the Permanent Corps.

John McKergow, ex-Mayor of Westmount, who died on May 16, after a brief illness, was the father of Prof. Charles M. McKergow, M.Sc., Sci. '03, of the Faculty of Applied Science.

The University of Mount Allison, Sackville, N.B., has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon George J. Oulton, M.A., Arts '99, Principal of Aberdeen High School, Moncton, N.B.

Major F. H. H. Mewburn, Arts '13, has been selected to command the 61st Battery, 20th Brigade, C.F.A.

Dr. George E. Hodge, Med. '15, who has commenced practice at 603 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, took post-graduates courses in the Ottawa and Montreal General Hospitals, later acting for one year as house surgeon in the Central London Opthalmic Hospital, London, and as senior clinical assistant in the ear and throat department of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. He is now on the visiting staff of the Montreal General Hospital.

Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.D., Arts '96, of Kingston, Ont., has been chosen as one of the delegates of the Methodist Church in Canada to the Ecumenical Conference in London, England, in September, 1921.

Major E. P. Fetherstonhaugh, Sci. '99, head of the department of engineering of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man., has been appointed a member of the Manitoba executive cooperating with the Canadian Air Board.

The death took place in Montreal on June 2, of Mrs. Luke Styles, mother of Dr. W. A. L. Styles, Med. '05, of that city.

At the convocation of the Hartford, Conn., School of Religious Pedagogy, held on May 26, the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon Rev. Norman A. MacLeod, B.D., Arts '92, who is now in charge of the Congregational Church at South Windsor, Conn. Rev. Dr. MacLeod was previously minister of the Union Church at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Frederick H. Grindley, Agr. '11, who has been assistant to the Dominion Fruit Commissioner at Ottawa, has been appointed to the responsible post of secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

Colonel H. A. Chisholm, C.M.G., D.S.O., Med. '05, who served as deputy director of medical services, C.E.F., has been retained on the permanent staff of the Canadian Army Medical Corps on account of his efficiency and experience.

Rev. Gordon N. Maxwell, Arts '17, has been ordained to the Methodist ministry and has been appointed to take charge of the South Pittsburg, Ont., circuit. While a probationer he did duty at Eardley, Ont., mission.

Following successful courses at the University, Diplomas of Public Health have been granted to Drs. W. F. Daw, Med. '14, of Bay Roberts, Newfoundland; Edgar Douglas, Med. '04, of Halifax, N.S.; and to H. A. Wheaton, Sci. '05, Med. '19, of Petitcodiac, N.B.

Rev. Ralph M. Timberlake, Arts '08, who has completed a post-graduate course at Harvard University, has resigned from the Montreal Conference, Methodist Church,

to accept an appointment in Massachusetts with the Congregational Church. Rev. Mr. Timberlake has specialized in religious education and young people's work.

Rev. Cyril H. Adair, Arts '20, has been ordained to the Methodist ministry and has been stationed by the Montreal Conference at Brome, Que.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Pedley, Arts '76, has been elected honorary president of the Congregational Union of Canada. Rev. Dr. F. J. Day, Arts '94, Toronto, is financial secretary, and Rev. Dr. E. Leroy Rice, Arts '08, of Rock Island, Que., educational secretary.

Algy S. Noad, Arts '19, has been appointed to the teaching staff of Western University, London, Ont., as an instructor in the Department of Romanic Languages. Mr. Noad, who was in his senior year editor-in-chief of *McGill Daily*, has spent the past year in Cuba, doing practical work in Spanish.

Francis G. Wickware, Arts '04, Sci. '06, has successfully brought through the press the tenth issue of the *American Year Book*, a compilation of which he is the editor and which appears annually from New York.

Dr. John A. Dresser, Arts '93, consulting geologist, Montreal, has been commissioned by the Minister of Lands, British Columbia, to head a party to investigate the further possibilities of the Peace River section of that province.

After 22 years as professor of notarial procedure at the University of Montreal, Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, Law '76, has resigned the chair and will retain only the Forget professorship in financial, commercial and industrial law.

The University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que., has conferred the degree of D.C.L. (*honoris causa*) upon Rev. Canon J. M. Almond, C.M.G., C.B.E., past student, of Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. A. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., past student, has been gazetted honorary lieut.-colonel of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Canadian Permanent Force.

Dr. T. F. Cotton, Arts '05, Med. '09, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. The college has granted a license to practice to Dr. R. F. Price, Med. '16.

Percy T. Moore, Arts '98, who will be remembered among graduates for his activities in connection with the Glee Club, has recently closed a most successful season in "Adam and Eve" at the Longacre Theatre, New York. Mr. Moore was, while still new to the stage, associated with E. H. Sothern, and has since taken important rôles in such well-known productions as "The Travelling Salesman," with Rose Stahl in "Maggie Pepper," with John Barrymore in "The Boys of Company B," with Arnold Daly in "Candida," and in "The Cinderella Man." Mrs. Moore is also well known on the stage as Helen Mar Stewart, and closed last season at Washington in "Romeo and Jane." Mr. and Mrs. Moore visited Montreal at the close of the season and spent the summer nearby.

W. J. Hamilton, Sci. '88, manager of smelters, railways and mines for the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, Peru, has been in Montreal recently. Previously Mr. Hamilton was engaged in mining enterprises in Colorado and Mexico. The plant with which he is now connected is at a 14,000 foot elevation in the Andes and is the highest metallurgical plant of any size in the world. It has a monthly copper production of six million pounds.

Offered the candidacy of labor in the riding of Southeast Toronto, Rev. Dr. Salem G. Bland, Arts '77, pastor of the Broadway Methodist Tabernacle in that city, was compelled to decline because of the pressure of other duties.

Mrs. Maude Tremaine Jost, who died in Ottawa on June 20, was the mother of E. B. Jost, Sci. '05, of the Department of Railways and Canals, and of Dr. H. T. Jost, Med. '16, of Ottawa.

Dr. L. C. Reid, Med. '16, is on the staff of the Toronto General Hospital.

Much sympathy is felt for Dr. Howard T. Barnes, Sci. '93, in the death in Montreal on June 23, of Mary Alice Cunliffe Barnes, aged eight years and six months, his twin daughter.

Dr. Hugh M. Kinghorn, Arts '90, Med. '94, has been elected president of the Stevenson Society, which maintains as a literary memorial and shrine the cottage at Saranac Lake, N.Y., occupied by Robert Louis Stevenson during the winter of 1887-88. Dr. Kinghorn is one of the leading specialists of Saranac Lake and was a member of the original Stevenson Memorial Committee, out of which the Stevenson Society grew.

H. B. Tett, Sci. '14, is now a member of the firm of Code & Tett, electrical engineers and contractors, Brockville, Ont.

S. Wilfred Hamilton, Sci. '05, has the sympathy of scores of graduate friends in the death through drowning while bathing at Vaudreuil, Que., in June of his wife, née Annette Auger, their two daughters, Louise and Yvette, aged five and nine respectively, and their cousin, Helene Hamilton, aged ten.

Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, Arts '89, of Montreal, has been elected a vice-president of the Canadian Public Health Association. Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, Med. '88, of Victoria, B.C., is a member of the executive.

A bronze tablet in memory of the first principal of the school, Irving O. Vincent, M.A., Arts '07, was unveiled in Edward VII School, Montreal, in June at the closing exercises.

Dr. H. S. Brown, Med. '20, has taken charge of a hospital at Bella Bella, B.C.

Louis deG. Prevost, Law '17, and Maurice C. Lalonde, Law '17, have been sworn in as clerks of the Recorder's Court in Montreal. F. X. Perras, Law '78, previously one of the clerks of the court, has retired on pension.

"ROLL EVERY PILL"

Captain Frank S. McGill, past student, and Captain George R. Hodgson, past student, have been elected members of the Province of Quebec Executive Council of the Canadian Air Force. Captain Mostyn Lewis, past student, has been appointed permanent secretary to the executive council.

W. Harold Taylor, Sci. '15, of intercollegiate tennis fame, has recently been appointed assistant manager and chief engineer of the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City, one of the largest milling companies in the southwest now having a million-bushel elevator and clearing house under construction. After graduation, Mr. Taylor went to Winnipeg on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Aqueduct construction as an office engineer. Later he became an assistant engineer in the design office in Winnipeg, in 1918 going to Fort William, Ont., as designing engineer with The Barnett, McQueen Co., Limited, specialists in grain elevator construction, docks and heavy concrete work. Before going to Kansas City, Mr. Taylor was at Port Colborne, Ont., as designing engineer for the consulting engineers, C. D. Howe & Co., of Port Arthur, on the re-construction of the Government elevator.

The following graduates in Medicine have been successful in passing the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada: Drs. A. E. Alden, '18, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; W. N. Campbell, '18, Calgary, Alberta; G. B. Cross, '18, St. John's, Nfld.; E. E. Rogers, '17, Vancouver, B.C.; G. L. Lowry, '19, Carp, Ont.; G. D. Little, '20, Montreal; C. M. Eaton, '20, Truro, N.S.; F. D. Facey, '20, Millet, Alberta; George A. Upham, '19, Miocene, B.C.; F. J. Donnelly, '18, St. John, N.B.; D. F. Busteed, '13, Rochester, Minn.; A. F. Gillis, '17, Merritt, B.C.; L. A. Miller, '20, Edmonton, Alberta; W. Morrish, '18, Sceptre, Sask.; A. L. McDonald, '19, Sylvan Lake, Alberta; K. F. Rogers, '14, Toronto; E. Lozinsky, '20, Montreal.

E. C. Little, Sci. '15, is employed with D. G. Loomis & Sons, Limited, contractors for the St. Margaret's Bay Powers for the Nova Scotia Power Commission, as is also W. Stanley Cole, Sci. '20.

The Dominion Government has set aside $6,000 for a monument to Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Law '61.

J. Penrose Anglin, Sci. '06, of Montreal, has been elected a member of the council of the Canadian Town Planning Institute, a recently-formed body.

Captain R. B. O'Sullivan, Arts '86, who is director of Dental Services, D.S.C.R., Ottawa, and who served as paymaster of the 38th Battalion in France, has been appointed paymaster of the Ottawa Regiment, Canadian Militia. Just prior to the close of the war, Captain O'Sullivan was chief paymaster of the 12th Canadian Brigade in France.

David E. Scott, for many years a merchant at Pakenham, Ont., died in Ottawa in July. He was the father of Alfred Scott, Sci. '95, of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Dr. John H. Gillespie, Med. '11, latterly of Pincher Creek, Alberta, has taken up practice in Morrisburg, Ont.

R. A. C. Henry, Arts '12, Sci. '12, assistant engineer, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, has been appointed engineer-in-charge, for the Dominion Government, in connection with the arbitration as to the acquisition of the G.T.R. System. His offices are in the Drummond Building, Montreal.

Dr. Wesley Bourne, Med. '11, of Montreal, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Society of Anaesthetists, with Dr. G. M. Geldert, Med. '13, of Ottawa, and Dr. W. B. Howell, Med. '96, of Montreal, as members of the executive committee.

Miss E. M. Hill, Arts '20, of Outremont, has been awarded a bursary by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Among graduates who are still on active service with the British forces is Captain Donald C. Smelzer, Med. '18, whom graduates of later years will recall as a successful track athlete. Captain Smelzer, who is with the R.A.M.C., was at last writing attached to the 21st Stationary Hospital, Fenaraki, Anatolia, Turkey-in-Asia, and says that the Turk is "just like the Mexican in his tactics."

Harold C. Davies, Sci. '09, is now connected with the engineering staff of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission at Toronto.

Herbert B. Dwight, Sci. '09, is now in Hamilton, Ont., in charge of direct current work for the Canadian Westinghouse Co.

A. F. M. Briggs, Sci. '09, is stationed at Welland, Ont., with a firm engaged in the manufacture of electric furnaces and does all their engineering, both electrical and mechanical.

The degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon E. P. Mathewson, Sci. '85, in May by the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo., in recognition of his attainments as a metallurgist and particularly with reference to his services in Colorado, where he began his work. Dr. Mathewson is chairman of the New York division of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is without question one of the continent's leading mining engineers and is now in practice as a consulting metallurgist in New York city. The summer of 1920 he spent in British Columbia.

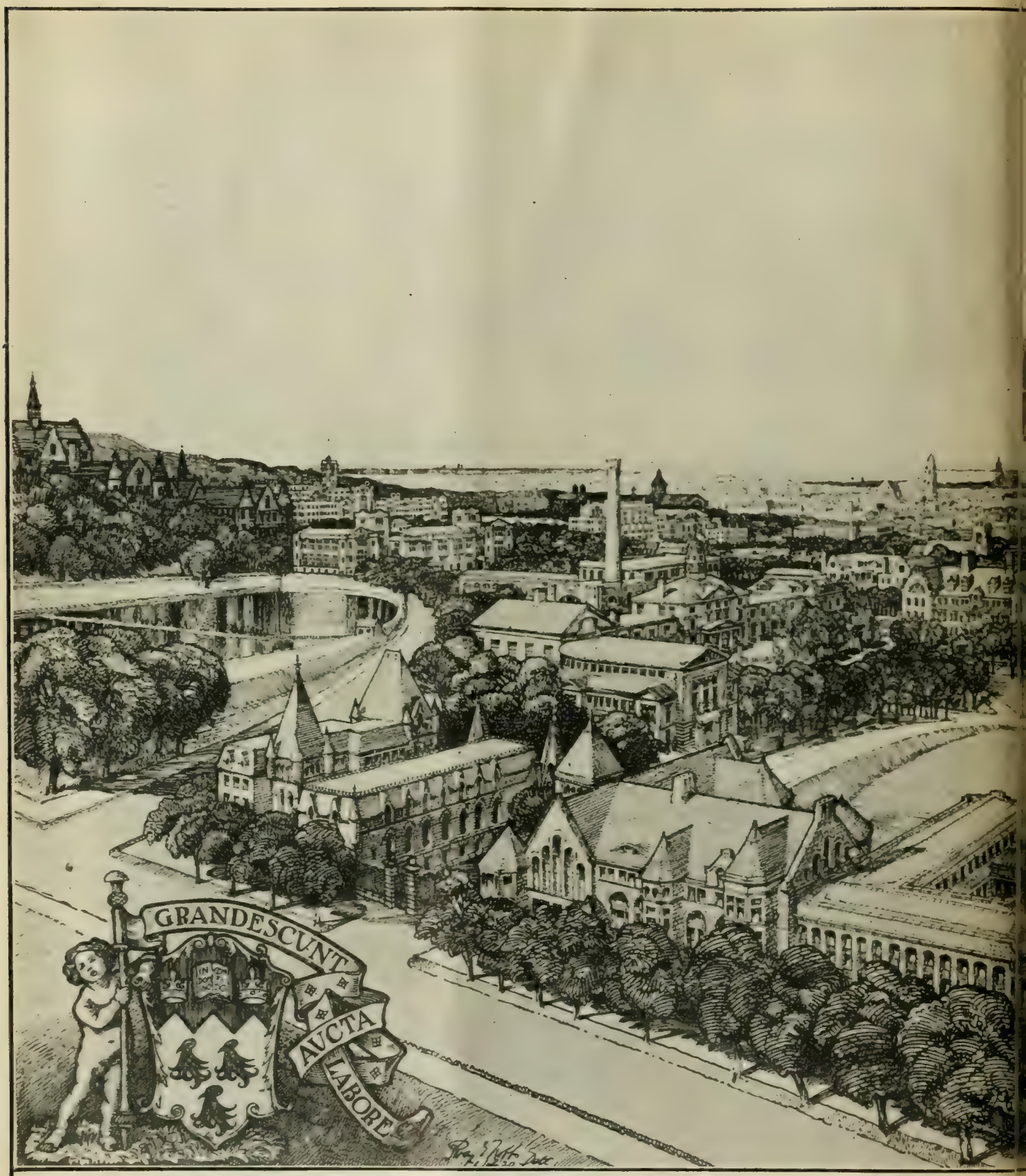
Dr. G. E. L. MacKinnon, Med. '02, is now serving in the Royal Navy as surgeon on H.M.S. *Rio Negro* in search of improved health as a result of his service in France. Latterly he has been in Mediterranean waters.

G. Drummond Burn, Arts '15, has been appointed manager of the Ottawa branch of N. A. MacDonald & Co., Limited, investment bankers.

J. Lindsay Gordon, past student, has been appointed air station superintendent under the Canadian Air Board.

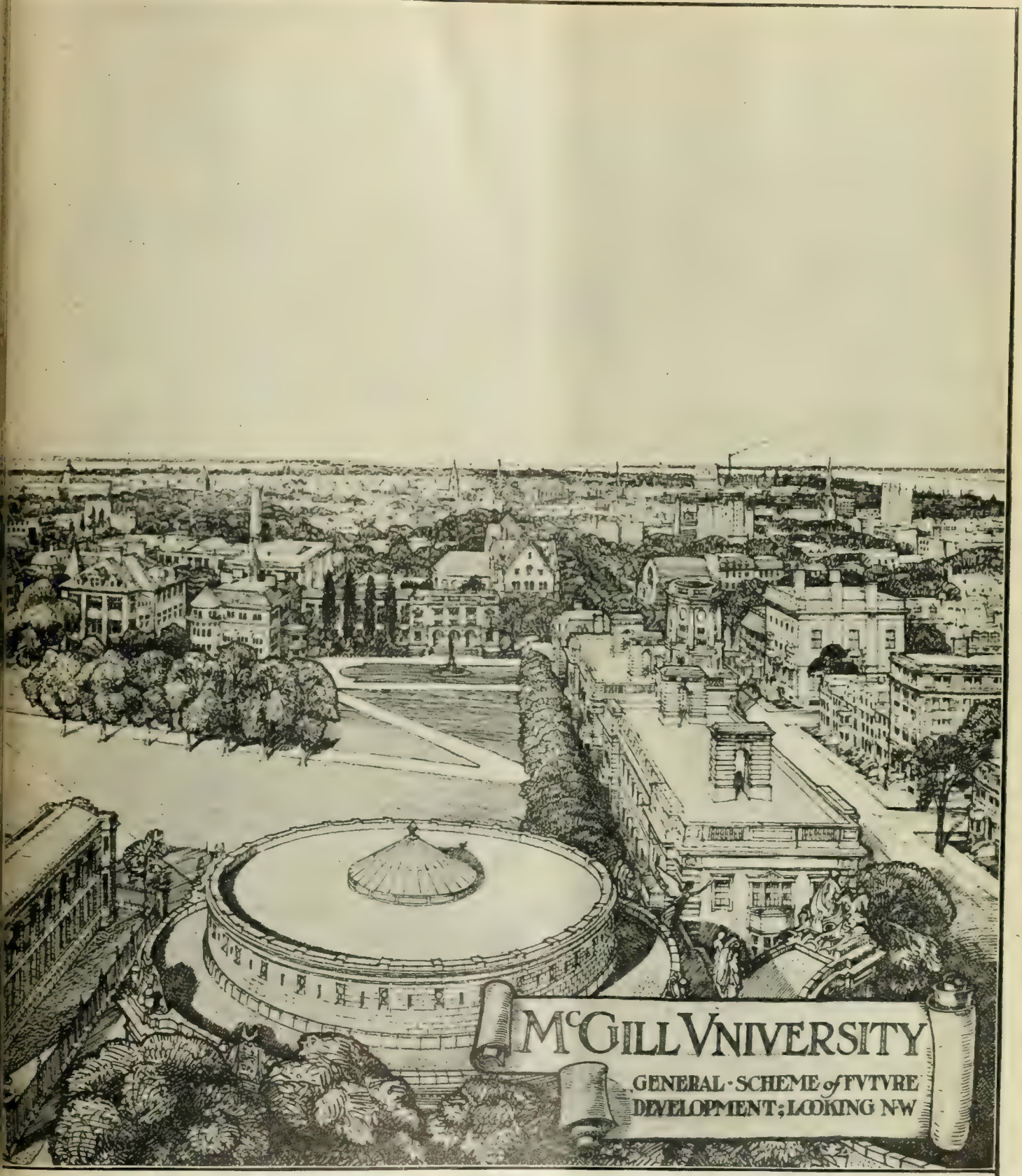
Richard W. Guy, Sci. '15, has been appointed examiner of electrical and gas standards, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

(Continued on page 32)



Future Students Residences *Future Drill Hall, Gymnasium and Arena* *Wesleyan College*
Royal Victoria Hospital *New Medical Buildings* *Power House* *Old Medical Building* *MacDonald Eng*
Molsons Hall *Arts Building* *Law School*
Redpath Museum
Presbyterian College *Redpath Library and Future Library Addition*

"GOD BLESS THE QUILL



Diocesan College *Montreal High School* *Royal Victoria College*
dg. *Chemistry and Mining Bldg.* *Physics Bldg.* *Future Laboratory Extensions*
Conservatory of Music *The Union*
Future Arts Building *Strathcona Hall (Y.M.C.A.)*

Future Convocation Hall (War Memorial)

OF JAMES McGILL"

Major R. H. Irwin, Sci. '08, has recently been appointed senior engineer officer, Military District No. 4.

Dr. Moses Markson, Med. '20, of Alexandria, Ont., has joined the house staff of the General Hospital, Toronto.

N. E. Wheeler, M.Sc., Arts '11, since 1909 a member of the teaching staff of the Department of Physics at the University and latterly assistant professor of Physics, has resigned to take charge of the Department of Physics at Colby College, Waterville, Me., from which he was graduated in 1909. Mr. Wheeler came to McGill in the same year as a demonstrator.

Lieut.-Col. D. Stuart Forbes, M.C., Sci. '11, Arch. '15, has resigned the command of the 8th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade to join the Canadian Permanent Machine Gun Brigade with the rank of major. Prior to leaving the 8th Brigade he was the guest of honor at the officers' mess in Montreal.

Dr. William K. Ross, Med. '83, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Ontario Hospital for the Insane, Brockville, Ont., of which he was some years ago assistant superintendent. Dr. Ross has been in the Ontario hospital service for almost his entire professional career and has been stationed at Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston. Latterly he was assistant superintendent and acting superintendent of the Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, Ont.

Dr. F. J. White, Med. '86, Moncton, N.B., has been elected second vice-president of the New Brunswick Medical Society, and Dr. William Warwick, Med. '04, of St. John, corresponding secretary. Dr. W. A. Ferguson, Arts '81, Med. '84, of Moncton, Dr. W. W. White, Arts '85, Med. '86, of St. John, Dr. J. S. Bentley, Med. '04, of St. John, and Dr. G. A. B. Addy, Med. '90, of St. John, were elected members of the Medical Society.

Dr. R. Tait Mackenzie, Arts '89, Med. '92, has been giving a private view of his sculpture at the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, in London, England. Many distinguished persons have attended.

Vernon B. Durling, Agr. '14, has been appointed junior entomologist on the staff of the Entomological Branch, Federal Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Annapolis, N.S.

On returning from overseas, where he served successively with the McGill General Hospital, the 46th Canadian Infantry Battalion and No. 12 Canadian Field Ambulance, Dr. George L. D. Kennedy, Med. '15, spent six months in the Pittsburg, Pa., General Hospital, and is now on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Dr. Joseph A. Lemay, Med. '18, has entered into practice in Ottawa. He was house surgeon at the Ottawa General Hospital for a year and a half and then took a course at the Post Graduate and Medical School, New York city.

Dr. W. R. Dunbar, Med. '97, of Truro, N.S., was one of the Conservative candidates in Colchester riding at the recent Nova Scotian general elections and suffered defeat with the majority of the other representatives of his party.

The recent provincial legislation abolishing the Court of Review and providing for six more judges for the Appellate Court of King's Bench, has resulted in the transfer of Hon. Mr. Justice E. W. P. Guerin, D.C.L., Arts '78, Law '81, and of Hon. Mr. Justice E. Edwin Howard, Arts '95, Law '98, from the Superior Court to the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Justice Guerin has been on the Bench since 1907, and Mr. Justice Howard since 1919. Both are well known graduates and keen followers of the fortunes of the University.

A casualty list issued by the Department of Militia and Defence gives the name of Lieut. Harvey W. Cockshutt, Sci. '05, of the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, as among those previously reported missing and now reported killed in action. Lieut. Cockshutt, whose home was in Brantford, Ont., fell in the fighting on the Ypres salient in June, 1916.

Kate Fraser Drummond, wife of Sir George Burn and sister of Mrs. A. Haig Sims, Montreal, who died at Ottawa on July 21, was the mother of G. Drummond Burn, Arts '15, of Ottawa.

Sent to China in 1884 as a medical missionary from Crescent Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Dr. William McClure, Arts '79, Med. '84, is now in charge of the medical department of Shan Tung University, Honan, China. He was in Montreal for a few days last summer on furlough and on returning in September was accompanied by Dr. Percy C. Leslie, Med. '96. Dr. McClure has been connected with the University of Shan Tung in a teaching capacity for the last four years, there being now 100 students there. It is an institution supported by Presbyterian churches throughout the world.

Rev. J. L. McInnes, Arts '12, who has been attending the University of Edinburgh, is an officer of the Canadian Club formed at the University not long ago and has taken a leading part in discussions before that body.

Colonel H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., Law '03, has been given the degree of D.C.L. (*honoris causa*), by the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in recognition of his distinguished services during the war. Colonel Blaylock is a graduate in Arts of Bishop's.

The latest product of the pen of Frank L. Packard, Sci. '97, of Lachine, Que., is "The White Moll," a tale of adventure in the New York underworld which has won wide favor, as has all the fiction presented by Mr. Packard in recent years. "The White Moll" has also appeared on the moving picture screen.

Capt. W. T. May, Sci. '12, and Mrs. May have the sympathy of graduates in the death at St. Louis, Mo., on July 29 of their daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, aged five months.

Dr. Lewis G. Hunt, Med. '71, ex-Mayor of Richmond, Surrey, England, was in Canada last summer on his second vacation in seven years.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Dr. J. T. Lewis, Med. '94, Hillsboro, N.B., died there on July 22. She was the daughter of the late Thomas Hilyard, of Eastport, Me.

Among those attending the Imperial Press Conference in Canada last summer was Dr. Thomas F. Cotton, Arts '05, Med. '09, who is known as a prolific contributor to the medical journals of Great Britain. Following extended service with the Army Medical Corps in the late war, Dr. Cotton resumed the practice of his profession in London, where he is known as a heart specialist. He is also consultant to the Ministry of Pensions and on the staff of the Medical Research Council.

Rev. J. W. Graves, B.D., past student, has been appointed sub-warden of the Robert Browning Settlement, London, by the Council. He is a minister of the Methodist Church.

Rev. Herbert L. Johnson, M.A., Arts '12, associate rector of St. Stephen's Church, Lynn, Mass., during the summer delivered, upon the invitation of the Diocese of Massachusetts, a course of lectures on Methods in Religious Pedagogy at the Wellesley, Mass., Conference.

John G. Archibald, Arts '04 Rhodes Scholar in that year, was from 1915 to 1917 in the War Trade Intelligence Department, from 1917 to 1918 in the Ministry of Shipping and is now University Lecturer in Private International Law, an important post, at All Souls', Oxford.

Percy E. Corbett, M.A., Arts '13, is at Balliol College, Oxford, engaged in the study of law.

The memorial to Lieut.-Col. G. Harold Baker, M.P., Law '00, which will be erected by the Federal Government in the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, will take the form of a monument in marble of about 6 feet 6 inches in height, representing the late Lieut.-Col. Baker in uniform. It will be placed in a niche in the buildings on a pedestal four feet in height and will bear the following inscription: "Lieut.-Col. George Harold Baker, M.P., 5th Mounted Rifles, killed in battle on June 2, 1916, in Sanctuary Wood. Erected by order of the Parliament of Canada."

On taking leave of American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, of which he had been minister for 16 years, Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, Arts '87, was presented with a purse of $11,000, the gift of the congregation. Dr. Johnston's future ministry is as yet uncertain. He has been invited to a chair in one of the leading theological colleges in the United States, and the suggestion is also made that he take charge of a nation-wide evangelistic movement for the Presbyterian Church in Canada. He has been invited by the committee of the World's Sunday School Union to be one of the speakers at the World's Convention to be held in Tokio, Japan, this year.

A brilliant future is being predicted for Maurice Versailles, Law '20, who took high honors at graduation. As a French-Canadian, Mr. Versailles was not eligible for the travelling scholarship in Law founded by the late Sir William C. Macdonald, although he was richly entitled to it. The University, accordingly, awarded him a special travelling scholarship, which he will take up at Oxford and at the Sorbonne. Mr. Versailles was graduated with first class honors, winning the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal as well as the Bar of Montreal prize for commercial law, and the Junior Bar prize for civil procedure.

Etienne S. Bieler, M.Sc., Arts '15, a clever member of a clever family, has been awarded a research scholarship at the University of Cambridge by the Commission of the Exhibition of 1851. After having been twice wounded while on active service, first with the P.P.C.L.I. and afterwards with the C.F.A., Mr. Bieler was detailed to research work in the anti-submarine department of the Admiralty. After demobilization he returned to the University and entered upon graduate research work, winning the degree of Master of Science and the Governor-General's silver medal for graduate research work.

George A. Drysdale, Sci. '98, who has been with the Midwest Engine Company, Indianapolis, Ind., for the past nine years in charge of their metallurgical department, has perfected an acid resisting metal to be used in the manufacture of mine pumps. Pumps of this metal in a working exhibit will be shown at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, New York, the week of September 20th.

McGill men will be glad to learn that Sir William Peterson, whose illness led to his resignation as principal of McGill University, is now making steady progress towards recovery. He and Lady Peterson have decided to take up their residence in England, and their address will be Wildwood, North End, Hampstead, London, N.W.

The Hon. Adrian Knatchbull-Hugessen, Arts '12, Law '14, returned to Montreal in August after spending six weeks in the Old Country.

At the Fortieth Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Medical Society held this year at Moncton, N.B., a number of McGill men were elected to office in that body. Dr. F. J. White, Moncton, second vice-president; Dr. Wm. Warwick, St. John, corresponding secretary; Dr. W. A. Ferguson Moncton, Drs. W. W. White, D. J. S. Beatty, and G. A. B. Addy, all of St. John, members of the medical council.

F. L. Code, Sci. '20, has been appointed to the staff of the University of Saskatchewan as instructor in Physics.

I. E. Mitchell, Arts '01, Med. '03, sends congratulations to the NEWS from Hong Kong. Dr. Mitchell has been appointed superintendent of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals in Hong Kong, China.

G. G. Auchinleck, Sci. '08, who is superintendent of agriculture at Reduit, Mauritius, B.W.I., will be transferred in September to the Department of Agriculture, Southern Division, Galle Ceylon. Mr. Auchinleck has just passed the examination for the Fellowship of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain.

John A. McDonald, Arts '02, Med. '05, medical missionary at Kongmoon, South China, writes that the McGILL NEWS is greatly appreciated amongst the McGill men of that district. In addition to Dr. McDonald the McGill colony in South China is composed of Peter Hing, Law '09, Rev. Geo. Thomson, past student of the class of Arts '04, J. O. Thompson, Med. '09, Herbert Thompson, Arts '12, and Mrs. J. O. Thomson, past student, all of Canton; Miss F. D. Willis, Arts '09, Miss Helen Willis, Arts '14, of Pekin; Dr. E. I. Mitchell, Arts '01, Med. '03, of Hong Kong, and Dr. Urquhart.

Mr. Frederic Hague, K.C., Law '83, left for England and France in July last. The principal object of his trip is to see the graves of his son, Lieut. Owen C. F. Hague, Sci. '09, and his son-in-law, Lieut. T. Sargent Owens, Law '11,

both of whom were killed in action and are buried in Northern France. He was accompanied by his wife, his daughter, Mrs. T. S. Owens, and Miss Frances Owens, of Ottawa. They will be away about three months.

Colonel S. H. McKee, C.M.G., Med. '00, has been appointed to the command of No. 16 Field Ambulance, Montreal, on re-organization.

A sketch of the late Guy M. Drummond, Arts '09, is contained in E. B. Osborn's volume, "The New Elizabethans," recently published. Mr. Osborn says of him: "Guy Drummond did everything in his power to encourage among his compatriots a wider and deeper knowledge of France and the French language. Each year he gave a young Canadian the opportunity of attending the Ecole Libre, paying the whole of his expenses — a fact known only to a very few of his intimate friends. His encouragement of French studies, apart even from its special value in Canada, was an act of imaginative statesmanship."

The following graduates in Law are among those who have recently been created King's Counsel of the province of Quebec: J. H. Dillon, '07; John T. Hackett, '09; Walter S. Johnson, '06; T. R. Ker, '04; Edgar R. Parkins, '07; Frank Callaghan, '08, and W. J. Shaughnessy, past student, all of Montreal.

Dr. Harold J. Mack, Med. '15, has commenced practice in Cornwall, Ont. He served on the staff of the Western and Montreal Maternity Hospitals and latterly was urologist at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Lt.-Col. F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C., Arts '01, Med. '05, has become medical officer of the re-organized Royal Montreal Regiment, 1st (Westmount) Battalion, Canadian Militia, with the rank of Captain. Among those who become subalterns are: J. E. Slessor, past student, and J. S. Brisbane, Sci. '15.

Walter M. Scott, Sci. '95, who has been in practice in Winnipeg for a number of years, has been appointed by the administration board of the Greater Winnipeg Water District to succeed R. D. Waugh as chief commissioner.

The Governors of the University announce the founding of a scholarship by J. T. McCall, Montreal, in memory of his son, James Darling McCall, Sci. '15, who was drowned while on a fishing trip at Lake Wayagamack last year. The scholarship is of the annual value of $275.

Dr. J. G. McDougall, Med. '97, has been elected president of the Halifax, N.S., Medical Society.

Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., Law '03, has built and is occupying, with Mrs. Blaylock, a residence near Broadstairs, England, known as Gaspé Cottage, Dumpton Gap.

George R. Hodgson, past student, is a member of the Canadian swimming team competing in the Olympic Games at Antwerp. He was one of the sensations of the 1912 Olympic Games.

Howard W. Matheson, M.Sc., Arts '11, is now vice-president of the Canadian Electro Products Co., Limited, and the head of one of the most important chemical industries in Canada. The company is a subsidiary of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co., and has its plants at Shawinigan Falls. Previous to his present connection, Mr. Matheson was with the Du Pont Powder Co.

Dr. D. McAlpine, M.P.P., Vet. '94, has been elected an honorary member of the Ontario Veterinary Association. He resides in Brockville, Ont.

Louis J. Hartman, Med. '16, who has been practicing in Menomonie, Wis., has returned to Alexandria Bay, N.Y., his former home, to practice his profession. Dr. Hartman has recently been promoted to Major in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army in which he served with distinction in the Great War, receiving the Croix de Guerre for gallant service on the Soissons front in July, 1918.

After a residence of about twenty years in Spokane, Washington, J. H. Featherston, Sci. '93, has sold his interest in the Imperial Coffee and Tea Company and is now located in Seattle, Washington, where he is engaged in the brokerage business of domestic and imported food products.

Paul Melhuish, Sci. '08, who spent the summer in charge of a Government survey in Alberta, has gone to Cuba where he has accepted a position with the United Railways of Havana and Regla.

Abram Lighthall, Sci. '08, has recently been appointed to the teaching staff of the University of B.C.

John Kerry, Arts '11, Law '15, and A. S. Bruneau, Arts '13, Law '17, are severing their connection with the law firm of Campbell, Macmaster and Papineau. They expect about October 1st to form a partnership under the name of Kerry & Bruneau for the practice of law in Montreal.

Alexandra Braeuer, R.V.C., '12, spent three years, 1915-1918, with Dr. Grenfell, having charge of his Mission School at St. Anthony, North Newfoundland.

The residents of Hayden, Colorado, are building a Civic Hospital, which is to be named after John Vernon Solandt, a McGill graduate in Veterinary Medicine of the Class of '94. Dr. Solandt, after leaving McGill, graduated in medicine from Denver University and practised in Hayden until the time of his death a few years ago, following an automobile accident.

Miss Madeleine Fritz, Arts '19, acted as assistant to Miss Alice E. Wilson, of Ottawa, in a 200-mile expedition down the shores of Lake Winnipeg by row boat for the purpose of collecting fossils for the department in Ottawa. The two geologists began their exploration starting from Berans River. They made the return trip in six weeks going south, following the east shores of the lake.

The Rev. J. L. McInnis, Arts '12, who went overseas as Chaplain to the 207th Infantry Battalion and was later Chaplain to the 54th Battalion in France, has returned home after a year's study in Edinburgh. The Rev. Mr. McInnis has accepted a position as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Duncan at the church of St. Andrew's and St. Paul's, Montreal, and will begin his duties in September next.

Miss C. N. Burridge, B.A. '14, has accepted an appointment in Oak Bay High School, Victoria, B.C.

S. J. Willis, Arts '00, late of the staff of the University of British Columbia, has been made Superintendent of Education for British Columbia.

Percy H. Elliott, Sci. '07, late of the University of British Columbia, has accepted a position in the new branch of the provincial university to be opened in Victoria this fall.

DORMITORIES AT HARVARD

[In view of the present discussion at McGill as to the ways and means of establishing students' dormitories, the following information in regard to the Harvard dormitories will be of interest. It has been supplied by the kindness of Mr. Frederick Allen, Secretary of the Corporation of Harvard.]

THE three new freshmen dormitories, Smith Halls, Standish Hall, and Gore Hall, were completed in August, 1914, in time for occupancy by the Class of 1918. A fourth is contemplated in the original scheme and will be constructed later, in the immediate neighborhood. These three dormitories extend east along the river front from Boylston Street in the order named. They are on land owned by the University and surround a central green into which Dunster Street and Holyoke Street lead directly from Harvard Square and the College Yard. In a pleasant site, overlooking the Charles, and convenient both to College buildings and to Soldiers' Field, the new halls are well placed to realize President Lowell's chief desire in establishing the new freshmen dormitory system—namely, a desire for more thorough intermingling of men from all parts of the country.

Smith Halls, the largest of the three, forms an enclosed quadrangle on Boylston Street, just back of the Power House and opposite the Elevated Station. The outlook toward the Power House has been carefully screened so that when the vines planted have grown to their full height, the Power House will be wholly hidden from view. The funds for Smith Halls were obtained from the bequest of the late George Smith received in 1904, with the provision that it should accumulate until it should be sufficient to build three dormitories the collective size of the present hall. The dining room and common room of Smith Halls, which extend along the southern side of the quadrangle, are larger than those of either Standish or Gore. There are 109 suites, providing for 197 students. Every student in the freshmen halls has a separate bedroom and every suite includes a bathroom. The suites vary in size to accommodate from one to five men. Rentals are low in comparison with those charged in the private dormitories which formerly housed a large number of freshmen. The main kitchen for all three halls is underneath the south wall of Smith, the twelve-foot extension beyond the wall being covered by a terrace. A service tunnel runs to the other halls, in which there are subsidiary dining rooms. The dining service for all three is under the same management as is Memorial Hall.

The money for Standish Hall was given by Mrs. Russell Sage. It encloses three sides of a quadrangle, the open side looking out upon the river. It contains 65 suites, providing for 133 students. Gore Hall was built from subscriptions given by alumni and others, and the name preserved the memory of Governor Christopher Gore, who left a large bequest to the College in 1829. The College Library building bore his name until it was demolished in 1913 to be replaced by the Widener Memorial Library. Gore Hall contains 86 suites, housing 162 men.

The halls were designed by Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, and are colonial in style, although the enclosed quadrangle of Smith is similar to that of an English university. The architects made careful studies of Hollis, Stoughton and Harvard Halls, and of Holden Chapel, to give the feeling and quiet dignity of the older buildings in the yard. The three common rooms of the different halls vary in color and design. The central part of the first floor of each hall is given up to this and to the dining room.

The only restriction introduced with the opening of the halls is that all freshmen who do not live at their homes in or near Cambridge shall live and eat in the halls unless permitted by the assistant dean in charge of freshmen to live elsewhere. There are no parietal rules or regulations for freshmen which do not apply equally to all upperclassmen in the other University dormitories. Proctors are carefully chosen, and three members of the Faculty reside in the halls. The athletic interests of the class have been put in charge of a special director, and interdormitory athletic contests have been arranged, resulting in an addition to the number of men engaged in sports. Debates and musical contests between the halls have also been held.

The rooms are assigned by lot, with due respect for the special preferences of the applicants so far as possible.

During the summer the freshman halls are used to house men and women in the summer school, the dining room in Smith Halls being used in common.

The building of the freshman dormitories has intensified the tendency during the last decade for this region between the yard and the river to become the geographic centre of those activities in which the social spirit, and literary, and other interests of the student body express themselves. Here are the principal club houses, most of them within easy reach of the dormitories. Along Massachusetts Avenue, facing the yard, and in Harvard Square, southwest of the yard, are the shops, restaurants, billiard rooms, etc., most frequented by the students. Across the river are the principal athletic fields, and on its banks are the boat houses.

DR. D. A. CRAIG FOR HALIFAX

AN IMPORTANT post with the Massachusetts-Halifax Health Commission, the outcome of the measures instituted in Boston for the relief of stricken Halifax at the time of the *Mont Blanc* disaster, has been accepted by Dr. D. A. Craig, Med. '09, lately medical superintendent of the Queen Alexandria Sanatorium at Byron, Ont. In addition, Dr. Craig will have a seat on the Faculty of Medicine of Dalhousie University, Halifax.

The work of the commission, of which Dr. Craig has become an officer, has been carried on since the disaster. The old slum areas of Halifax have been replaced, at a cost at a cost of $26,000,000, by modern workingmen's homes, surrounded by garden plots and pretty boulevards. The housing problem having been dealt with, the commission is now directing its efforts to improving the public health conditions, and to this end the admiralty house and two other locations in Halifax and Dartmouth have been taken over.

Dr. Craig is a native of Russell, Ont., and is a son of T. A. Craig, now inspector of schools at Kemptville, Ont. He took post-graduate courses in London, Edinburgh, Manchester and New York, and later served on the staffs of the Laurentian Sanatorium, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. Afterwards he was medical superintendent of Lake Edward Sanatorium, Lake Edward, Que., before going to Byron.

The doctor, who has been associated with various Canadian and American medical associations, was recently created a fellow of the American College of Physicians. He was instrumental in the organization of the Western Ontario Academy of Medicine, of which he was the first secretary, and of which he was later vice-president. During the war he ranked as captain in the A.M.C., and served as consultant in tuberculosis for Military District No. 1. As an authority on diseases of the chest he has written important theses for the leading Canadian and American medical journals.

A NEW MUSEUM AT McGILL

EUROPEAN visitors to Canada have at times expressed surprise at the New World disregard we Canadians have exhibited towards the matter of preserving as many as possible of the links that bind us to our comparatively short but none the less honourable past.

The historical instinct has never been a very prominent feature of our national character. We have been too busy growing up to bother about preserving mementos of our national childhood. Only here and there has a more or less isolated patriotic scholar made any attempt to rescue from oblivion the relics and archives which have already become the basis of the history of a conscious nation.

Fortunately, however, some of these scholars have done their work well, and among them the most indefatigable and successful is Mr. David Ross McCord, who, after spending a long life-time in gathering together a world-famous collection, has presented it to the nation, making McGill University the perpetual trustee.

THE McCORD NATIONAL MUSEUM

Graduates who have not recently visited the University will be interested to learn that the old Joseph House which stands at the southwest corner of the Campus has been converted into a museum — The McCord National Museum — where is housed this wonderful historical collection recently presented to his *alma mater* by David Ross McCord, K.C., Arts '63, Law '67. Mr. McCord is himself the honorary director of the museum. The McCord Collection is known to archæologists and historians all over the world and the paintings, the documents, the objects of art and the cameos of history which it shelters, illustrating especially the development of British influence and the progress under British rule, will make the museum a Mecca for men of British birth and blood from all parts of the Empire. Miss Mary Dudley Muir, Mr. McCord's assistant, has kindly furnished the NEWS with the interesting facts about the contents of the museum which appear in this article.

It may be presumed that the rank of a national museum would depend upon the number of original objects it contains. Any visitor of experience on first entering a museum at once asks: Now tell me what have you got here that can be found nowhere else in the world? The vast number of objects that cannot be duplicated is the characteristic of The McCord National Museum. In no department that Mr. McCord has touched has he failed to reach the climax. In brief, there is not an object in this museum that is not on the level of the Bodleian, or the British Museum, and in some departments England has been surpassed. For instance, Wolfe, who gave England a continent, must be studied here and here a'one. There are in England only two authentic portraits of this hero, and these show him in his youth when he joined the service. Here we have four miniatures of Wolfe, on ivory and paper, made during the last two years of his glorious career, as well as other relics of all kinds of the General. Noble letters of his from his earliest to his last days — exhibiting every phase of his character, and his opinions on the conduct of war. His opinion on Frederick the Great, for example, lies with a colossal chart displaying every possible manoeuvre of the Prussian King who, however lacking in virtue, was acknowledged the greatest soldier of his day. Wolfe's last journal, in manuscript, which it will be remembered was lost for a hundred and fifty years, was retrieved by Mr. McCord after it had visited St. Louis, Mo., and the Riviera before its final return to England — its last pages the General himself tore up before the famous escalade, so that no eye could estimate his opinion of that great feat of daring. Interwoven with the military matter are pathetic allusions to his poor weak body.

Tecumseh's eagle-feathered war-bonnet with its kingly horns, and his totemed bow with its arrows, are here. Here too are to be found the necklaces which accredited Brant as a king at the Court of George III, and which the chief's grandfather very likely wore at the Court of Queen Anne. Probably the oldest wampum belt to which a date can be assigned is in this museum.

Among the Arctic relics is the only Journal of Sir John Franklin's Great Expedition of 1819-22. With it is the level he used when he laid the first lock of the Rideau canal. Simpson's and Dease's Journals are also here. Among the Nelson relics are the Orders for Sailing and for Battle at Trafa'gar.

A part of this museum is the most valuable piece of ground in Canada — the spot in Ontario where the two famous Sulpician priests took possession of the West for Louis XIV.

The ultimate source of the Nile was discovered by Stairs, of the Royal Engineers, and among his relics preserved here is, possibly, the most valuable drawing in the world — a drawing, made at a height exceeding ten thousand feet, of the mighty peak of Ruwenzori.

There will be framed in this museum, out of a much greater mass of original paintings and drawings, at least four hundred pictures. A few of the rarer engravings only will adorn the walls, such as the practically unprocurable mezzos of the four kings from the Mohawk country to the Court of Queen Anne.

The autograph collection is very large and precious — there are personal letters of the kings and queens of the two races whose subjects live side by side in Canada. There is superb china here — some of which has been used by the McCord family for generations, also rare pieces of mahogany. Precious books are also found, such as: Purchas His

Pilgrims — the Lord Amherst, of Hackney, copy; Du-Creux' History of Canada, 1664 — the Beckford, Hamilton Palace, Hoe copy; Simcoe's Journal; etc., etc.

The mention of these few objects will convey an idea of the range of this national museum and of its many departments. Perhaps in the future when Mr. McCord's work comes to be estimated the verdict of the public will be: that the gallery of battlefields and historic sites, by which accurate history and art have joined hands as nowhere else in the world, will be his most permanent original record.

David Ross McCord, who has given this collection to Canada, is a remarkable man. Born at Temple Grove in 1844, the son of the Hon. Justice John Samuel McCord of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, he graduated from McGill University and practised law for some years in Montreal. From his earliest years, however, his deepest interest lay along the lines of antiquarian lore.

A PRISONER IN GERMANY

A FORMER McGill man who had a most interesting career during the war was Captain Henry George Rogers, past student of Cooksville, Ont., who was for some months a prisoner of war in Germany.

Captain Rogers, who was with the Canadian Mounted Rifles brigade, was in charge of an advanced post at Lake Zillebeke on June 2, 1916, when he was shot through the shoulder, both lungs and the liver, in the course of the German attack on the Canadians' position.

In spite of his wounds and with only a remnant of his platoon left, Captain Rogers succeeded in holding the position for two hours, when the little party was surrounded by the enemy and taken prisoner. His condition appeared so hopeless that he was abandoned by the German medical officers and had it not been for Brigadier-General V. A. S. Williams, who was in the same ward and who implored the doctors to attend to his case, he could not have lived. Such was the attention that he received, however, that within six months he was discharged from hospital with no apparent ill effects.

After a year at Friedberg prison camp, Captain Rogers was sent to Clauethal, where he engineered a scheme to escape which would have proved successful had it not been for the betrayal of an orderly. A tunnel, which took six months to build, was constructed with an entrance through a trap door in Captain Rogers' bedroom. It went through ten feet of solid rock and 60 feet of loose rock and was about 300 feet in length. The tunnel was lit by electricity and material was removed by a sleigh and deposited below the barracks.

When the tunnel was within a day of completion, the prisoners were betrayed by an Irish Sinn Fein orderly and court-martialed. The sentences which they received were so severe that the matter was taken up by the British Government with the German authorities.

DR. KERR IS "DEMOBBED"

AFTER eighteen months of war service for Uncle Sam, Dr. Norman Kerr, Med. '89, has returned to his practice in Chicago. He is now a lieutenant-colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. army and did much surgical work of value during his period of service.

In July, 1918, Dr. Kerr left his practice in Chicago, with offices in the Marshall Field Annex, to join the medical service of the United States army. From July to October, 1918, he was in charge of fractures at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., being then ordered to Hoboken, N.J., and assigned to duty at Fox Hills, Staten Island. Dr. Kerr remained there until October 24, 1919, in charge of the operating service. The work was arduous, hundreds of invalided soldiers passing through Dr. Kerr's hands. At one time General Hospital No. 41, to which he was attached, reported the second largest number of surgical operations in the country.

From New York Dr. Kerr was ordered to Fort Sheridan, Ill., 25 miles north of Chicago, where he reported for duty on October 28, 1919, and where he remained until March 11 last. At this camp, Dr. Kerr was operating surgeon in the department of Septic Bones and Joints.

MAJOR NORMAN KERR

Dr. Kerr is an ardent graduate and for some years past has been secretary of the McGill University Alumni Association in Chicago. McGill men in that vicinity will find in him a warm friend of the University.

Dr. Kerr has been associate professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic Hospital and is attending surgeon at the Henrotin Memorial Hospital. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

The Secretary, McGILL NEWS,

Dear Sir,—

During a recent trip to the Far East the writer had the pleasure of being introduced through the good offices of Miss Pauline Soo Hoo, of the Canton Christian College and a graduate of the Sergeant Physical Culture School, Cambridge, Mass., to Mr. Peter Hing, a resident of Canton, China, and a graduate of McGill University, Law '09.

It was a great pleasure in this far country to meet a McGill man and the cordiality of my reception was much appreciated. Mr. Hing organized a reception and dinner for me to which he invited all the McGill graduates resident in and about Canton. The exigencies of travel, however, made it at the last moment impossible to accept the invitation, and so the pleasure of meeting these McGill representatives in the Far East had to be foregone.

I should like to take the opportunity of calling to the attention of the readers of the McGILL NEWS, the interest of McGill graduates in this far country in their *alma mater*, and to assure them of my appreciation for the cordiality with which they received me. I hope that in the course of a year or two it will be possible for me to repeat the visit and to carry to them greetings from McGill.

PROF. F. E. LLOYD.

THE FIRST STUDENT PUBLICATION AT McGILL

[The following interesting notes on the first student publication at McGill are contributed by the Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A., who is now an inspector of schools with headquarters at Knowlton, Que. The Rev. Mr. Taylor continues to take an active interest in his *alma mater*. He is secretary of the District of Bedford Graduates' Society and a life member of the McGill Graduates' Society.]

AFTER the Law and Medical lectures for the year were over in April, 1873, one of the students then in the third year in Arts called a meeting of the students of the first, second and third years and spoke to them about starting a college paper. It was agreed that the idea should be carried out. A prospectus number was issued early in May. It was then decided to call the paper *The University Gazette* and to publish it on the first day of every month throughout the session, making eight numbers for the year. The size was a little larger than the McGill News, being nine by thirteen inches. The prospectus number contained eight pages, of which the two last only were given up to advertisements, secured by personal canvas on the part of the mover in the enterprise. The heading was a woodcut executed by Mr. Walker. It gave the picture of the entire McGill buildings, including the new McGill Medical buildings on the right, and the Observvatory on the left with the arms of McGill beneath the central, or Arts building. In curved outline over the buildings was the name in large letters — *University Gazette.* The annual subscription was one dollar with no charge for the prospectus number. This prospectus was issued May 2nd, 1873. Later on the size increased to sixteen pages when representatives from Law and Medicine appeared on the editorial staff. In No. 1, Vol. 1, which appeared October 1st, 1873, the committee with slight changes appears as in the prospectus:—

Ernest M. Taylor, 4th Year . *Editor*
J. S. McLennan, 4th year . }
G. H. Chandler, 3rd year . . } *Assistant Editors*
Stuart Jenkins, 2nd year . . }
W. B. Dawson, 4th year . . . *Treasurer*
A. D. Taylor, 4th year . . . . . *Corresponding Secretary*
J. S. Hall, Fac. Law . . . . . *Recording Secretary*

In November issue we find:—

Editorial Committee

E. M. Taylor, J. S. McLennan, G. H. Chandler, Stuart Jenkins and E. Lafleur, with W. B. Dawson as treasurer, and John S. Hall secretary.

But in December, in addition to the above, we find John D. Cline, B.A., representing the Medical Faculty and W. Simpson Walker representing the Faculty of Law. The position of recording secretary is no more and A. D. Taylor's name disappears. John S. Hall doing the work of corresponding and recording secretary. It will be remembered that, the same John S. Hall later became the treasurer of the Province of Quebec.

In the prospectus a valuable article on Natural History was contributed by Mr. G. T. Kennedy who was at that time an assistant to Principal Dawson. Subsequent issues contained excellent articles on the "Birds of Montreal and Vicinity," by Mr. Kennedy. In the January number, appears a very amusing article by the late Dr. W. G. Beers, entitled "My Last Experiences in Resurrectioning." In February, 1874, in consequence of a severe and protracted attack of *retinitis* threatening him with loss of vision, Ernest M. Taylor, who was at that time, in addition to carrying on his own studies, acting as classical tutor in the Wesleyan Theological College, felt obliged to retire from the editorial committee and give up his studies. At that time there was no indebtedness against the committee, there being about seventy dollars in the treasury. The printing of the magazine was done by the job department of *The Montreal Witness.*

At the Convocations that year, as reported, John D. Cline appears as the winner of the Holmes gold medal, A. D. Taylor and John S. Hall, graduate in Arts. W .B. Dawson and John McLennan in honours in Arts, and John S. McLennan is valedictorian in Arts.

A complete set of this first year's issue, including the prospectus number of May, 1873, may be seen in the McGill Library.

AN OGOJA LETTER

("Out-stations rapidly reverting to bush"— Governor's circular)

IF you take a map of British West Africa (fairly large-scale, and approximately up-to-date), you will notice an acute angle formed by the converging boundaries of Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria and the late Kamerun colony. Here the streams that feed the Cross River arise, and here is situated Ogoja, my present station; I use the qualifying adjective, knowing from past bitter experience how insecure from uprooting are any vine and fig-tree in this restless life; and at present, with medical officers so few and recruits so coy, and headquarters constantly besieged with applications for "any doctor, *any* colour" (Leacock) from stations languishing unmedicated for years of war, any day may bring a "proceed forthwith" wire.

However, while it lasts, this is the pleasantest place I have been in for many years; and it is a blessed change from the glaring beaches and sweating swamps of the coast typical, to look out from one's palm-thatched porch on a clear morning — at present the desert-dust of the Harmattan wind from the north has blotted out everything in a French-grey haze — on a heartening view of great blue hills rising in a triple rampart to the north and east, beyond a stretch of rolling "orchard-country," with a belt of big tree forest at the base of the foot-hills. Much more enlivening than watching the little goggle-eyed walking-fish of the coast estuaries hopping along the mud at low water, garnering the garbage of a lazy tide!

From our geographical and strategic position at the meeting of three political cross-roads, Ogoja is blessed with plenty of variety in types of native visitors; long, angular Hausas from the North, trading with the less sophisticated Southerners, and meeting with but a feeble resistance, until in the western sector of the province they encounter the intrusive Aro, who — being more especially under the patronage of the devil — can out-dicker anyone who is not a Pelmanist. Just beyond our northern boundary is the country of the Munshis, a large and very capable nation, whose racial pride appears to take the form of being as unlike the Hausas as possible. While the latter gentleman wears flowing robes (of blue and white, for choice) in ever-increasing layers — the lower strata having been laid down at some inconceivably remote geological period — the Munshi goes lightly clad — a quarter-yard of cloth draped *à la Directoire*, headgear probably enlivened with a few porcupine quills, a cutlass, knife, bow and a satchel of some small wild beast's skin slung about him, the unoccupied areas usually painted a rich crimson with camwood, or a perfervid orange with teasel-seeds.

Further, this area being under the British flag, and trade flourishing, we attract visitors from the civilized Southern settlements; notably the light-minded Akuna-

Kunas, whose females affect that abomination known as a "Mother Hubbard," foisted on coast converts (so runs the popular, and possibly unjust, accusation) by the missions; all I know is that the gain in modesty does not appear to outweigh the hideous silhouette, and the too obvious increase in craw-craw — a word that exactly expresses something both scratchy and contagious! The Akuna-Kunas come up in flotillas during the rainy season, and bear away from our simple farmers all the yams they can buy, making huge profits out of the transaction on their return to Calabar, where growing one's own food appears to be considered vulgar.

Our own people — dozens of little villages, with nearly as many languages — "buffer-stating" these rival bands of Philistines, are pleasant pagans, clean, cheery and industrious, and easy to get on with, possessing as they do both common-sense and an appreciation of humour. Like all the best people, both the small babies and the old grannies are notably pretty — or perhaps it is my personal liking for the two extremes. Certainly, one gets the most entrancing grins of greeting along the road, from wizened old crones toddling on their way with mysterious bundles for market; and, now that I have acquired an assortment of salutations negotiable over the fifty-odd miles of high-road in my Division, and can cap "O-ma," "Sa-mi," or "Dewo" with the correct rejoinder, the old dears simply go into raptures!

We are great farmers here, and know all about rotation of crops, nitrifying the soil with ground-nuts, though yams are the main crop, and are grown on a large and successful scale; hence the constant machinations of the Akuna-Kuna octopus to corner the market.

As for a brief description of medical work in an outstation, it's rather difficult; myself, I have hever been in any station where local conditions were not explained as being "temporarily abnormal"; and at this place and time, they truly are — instead of spending the normal ten days or so at headquarters in Ogoja, and devoting the balance of the month to visiting the outposts of my own division, I am liable at any moment to be sent for to visit the other two divisions making up Ogoja Province, there being no other doctor in the whole area of some eight thousand square miles, and no other lines of communication than roads, which are suitable for motor-bicycles, in parts — but then one comes to a stick-and-creeper-constructed bridge, some fifty feet long, which writhes unnervingly-under a single foot-passenger; or, while flashing along a broad "speedway," as good as any road in England, there is suddenly encountered a brusque hiatus, with the urgent need of a leap for life and the clapping on of emergency brakes, to say nothing of the strain on nerves and language. No — the two feet supplied by nature — and boots, at war prices, supplementary — are the most reliable means of transport.

To arise at moonset, hale out the cook to make an early cup of tea, while the sleep-sodden and shivering house-boy packs the bed and the dozen odd boxes of essentials for the march; then, to start the carriers off in the cool green dawning, on another four-to-five hours' trekking before the sun is too overpowering; this is the usual programme; occasionally one may have to do an extra march in the afternoon, but it's asking a good deal of the men.

This last month, I have been hurdling over the country, pursuing an epidemic of chicken-pox. The mortality has been low, and would probably have been much less, if the recent world-plague of 'flu hadn't given the wild African what he never had before — a tendency to "chest." However, next week I purpose hieing me to the mountain fastnesses of Obudu, thirty miles away, and off the telegraph line, and there I can take my little deck chair, and seated on the edge of an abrupt plateau, drink in tranquility and strength and the spirit of toleration from the great Sonkwala Hills.

Also, possibly a small whisky-and-sparklet.

There will be other odd jobs to do, as well — investigate a local outbreak of chicken-pox, sort out patients and papers from the welter of the local dispensary, complete medical forms, and speed up the sanitary gang on their work; this is the season of sudden and irresistible grass fires, and our fire-belt needs widening by many a yard more. Keeping the native nose to the grindstone is a wearing task, and never better expressed than by one of the many Irish nursemaids of my childhood — "Just keeping a dog, and doing your own barking."

However, manifold though our local and departmental woes, the daily Reuters keep us smugly thankful that Ogoja feels so little of the throes of world-reconstruction; while no doubt the peoples whom we pity are equally sorry for us, so everyone's happy.

Apropos of reconstruction, a delightful episode, not on the official programme, occurred on our Peace Day (August 4th).

The European and native staff, the police *and* Mr. Chukuru (Third Class Clerk, Political Department, with piccolo) and all the floating population of the station, met to salute the flag, and sing the National Anthem (Mr. Chukuru, at his own instigation, supplying an attenuated and mosquito-like piping as orchestral support!); after which our resident, tall, white-moustached and very dapper in official blue cloth uniform, addressed a huge concurse of local chiefs and their trains, through divers interpreters.

And, when the speech was ended, the paramount chiefs were free to reply. And the courtly Hausas bowed in billowing blue draperies to the ground, and breathed "Zaki!" (Lion!) "Allah be praised!" and other unobtrusive appropriatenesses. But not on those lines was the reponse of a Sonkwala chief, a dauntless and highly practical child of the free and inviolate hills; stepping forward briskly, he wagged his hand in salutation, and spoke as follows:

"We have heard what you tell us: the war is finished; that is very good; the Germans are beaten; we are very glad; every man, white and black, who has helped England to win is a fine man; we are highly gratified — and *now* — when are we going to get tobacco out from England again?"

And — each in his degree — so say all of us!

JOHN HANINGTON, Med. '05,
Medical Officer, Ogoja, Calabar, West Africa.

MARRIAGES

TANNEY — On August 1, the marriage took place in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, of Dr. Ansell Meredith J. Tanney, Med. '15, of that city, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Tanney, Iroquois, Ont., and Yvonne Georgina, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hoole, "Sunnymeade," Bexhill, Sussex, England.

TAYLOR — On July 10, at St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, Miss Margaret Taylor, Arts '10, daughter of Rev. S. J. and Mrs. Taylor, Côte St. Antoine Road, was married to J. M. Moore, of Lewisburg, W.Va.

WELDON — Richard Lawrence Weldon, M.Sc., Sci. '17, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Weldon, Winnipeg, Man., was married on June 12, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, to Miss Helen Isabel Church, youngest daughter of the late James Reid. Mr. and Mrs. Weldon are residing at Grand'Mere, Que.

DEATHS

COLE — By the death on July 7 at his home, 15 Holton Avenue, Westmount, of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Minden Cole, D.S.O., Law '97, McGill lost a graduate whose services as an officer of the volunteer militia were of the utmost advantage and who, in addition, was well known in the city of Montreal as a real estate and insurance broker.

Of military stock, the late Lieut.-Col. Cole early in life became connected with the militia. Indeed, while still a pupil of the Montreal High School, he was a member of the cadet corps. His father was Major Frederick Cole, a native of the Isle of Wight, and his mother, still living, was the daughter of William Barrett, an officer in the Royal Navy. Born in Montreal on August 1, 1859, Lieut.-Col. Cole studied in the Faculty of Arts at the University and later, after an interval of business, took the course of the Faculty of Law, securing the degree of B.C.L. in 1897. His business career was begun in his father's office in Montreal and on the latter's death, he succeeded him as special agent in Canada of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. At the time of his death he was head of the firm of F. Minden Cole & Co., real estate and insurance brokers.

At the age of 17, Lieut.-Col. Cole joined the 51st Hemmingford Rangers as a private, later becoming a trooper in the Huntingdon Cavalry. In 1878 he received a commission as second-lieutenant in the Montreal Garrison Artillery, to the command of which he succeeded in 1892. The tenure of his command was extended by reason of special services in connection with the Dominion Artillery Association, of which he was president in 1897-8, and in 1901 he was transferred to the Reserve of Officers.

Lieut.-Col. Cole's active service during his long connection with the Garrison Artillery was varied and embraced a number of domestic disturbances, including the Orange riots in Montreal in 1878, the railway riots of 1879, and the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. In 1896 he was the commander of the Canadian artillery team which competed at Shoeburyness and which won the Queen's Cup and the Londonderry Cup. On his return to Montreal after this successful trip, he was tendered a public banquet. During the South African war, Lieut.-Col. Cole acted as honorary secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Patriotic Fund. He was also one of the founders of the Montreal Military Institute.

An enthusiastic supporter of the Boy Scout movement, the late Lieut.-Col. Cole accomplished much towards the advancement of the organization in the Montreal district and was district commissioner, Baden Powell Boy Scouts, chairman of the Montreal council, and the commander of the overseas boy scouts at the coronation of King George V in 1911.

At the outbreak of the Great War, Lieut.-Col. Cole at once offered his services and was appointed in July, 1915, to the command of the 1st Canadian Heavy Artillery group. As such he took part in the battles of Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele and the operations on the Somme, returning to Canada in 1918. He then became president of the District Court Martial, retiring from duty only when his severe illness necessitated such action. Lieut.-Col. Cole died following a surgical operation for the removal of cancer.

Lieut.-Col. Cole was decorated with the D.S.O. for his services with the Canadian Corps and also held the Northwest Medal, the Long Service Decoration and the Great War Medal. He was a Knight of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and belonged to the St. James's, Canadian, Montreal Curling Clubs, Montreal; the Junior Army and Navy Club, London; and to the M.A.A.A.

In 1897 Lieut.-Col. Cole was married to Florence M., daughter of the late Hon. N. W. Trenholme, D.C.L., Arts '63, Law '65. Mrs. Cole survives with two sisters and four brothers, three of whom are graduates; Arthur A. Cole, M.A., Arts '91, Sci. '94, Cobalt, Ont.; G. Percy Cole, M.Sc., Sci. '06, Montreal; and L. H. Cole, Sci. '06, Ottawa.

DAVIDSON — News of the sudden death in Paris, France, on July 19, of Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, M.A., K.C., Arts '90, Law '93, was received with the keenest regret by fellow graduates and indeed by the community of Montreal at large, the members of which had come to regard him as of the finest type of citizen. His success at the bar, his attainments as a soldier and his many personal attributes all contrived to make his loss felt as a personal one throughout the city and in many other parts of the province.

The late Lieut.-Col. Davidson may be said to have inherited his connection with the University with which his father, the Hon. Sir Charles Peers-Davidson, D.C.L., Arts '63, Law '63, has enjoyed a lifelong association. Lieut.-Col. Davidson was born in Montreal on November 7, 1870, and was consequently only in his fiftieth year at the time of his death. After passing through the Montreal High School, where he displayed scholarship of a high order, he followed successful courses in Arts and Law at McGill, being graduated in the former in 1890 and in the latter three years later. In 1894 he received the degree of Master of Arts as well. He was an active member of the Graduates' Society and took a great interest in all the activities of the University.

Called to the bar in 1893, Lieut.-Col. Davidson practised throughout in Montreal, being at the time of death senior partner in the firm of Davidson, Wainwright, Alexander and Elder. He was an able lawyer and was held in the highest regard by his legal *confrères*, who had honored him with election to the board of the Bar Association. In 1906 he was created a King's Counsel and in 1900 collaborated in the preparation of "Canadian Law of Partnership." Lieut.-Col. Davidson went overseas last summer in connection with litigation before the judicial committee of the Privy Council, the hearing before which had been completed. His return was expected imminently, when word was flashed over the wires of his sudden death from heart disease in Paris only a few hours after his arrival from London.

Early in life, Lieut.-Col. Davidson evidenced much interest in the volunteer militia movement, in keeping with the military record of his father, and became an officer in the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, of which he became major in 1907 and lieutenant-colonel commanding in 1914. In the following year he raised the 73rd Battalion for overseas service and commanded it in Canada, England and France until the winter of 1916, when ill health necessitated his return to Canada. While at the head of the 73rd, he served at Ypres and on the Somme, during heavy actions.

Lieut.-Col. Davidson took pleasure in yachting and had been commodore of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. He also belonged to the Montreal Jockey Club, the Forest and Stream Club, the M.A.A.A., Canada Club, Mount Royal Club and the St. James's Club.

In 1897 he was married to Harriet Louise, daughter of Rt. Hon. Sir William V. Whiteway, G.C.M.G., formerly Prime Minister of Newfoundland. Mrs. Davidson survives with two sons and one daughter.

The funeral was held at Montreal on August 9, burial taking place in Mount Royal cemetery.

ELLIS—On August 23rd, at 86 Woodlawn Avenue East, Toronto, William Hodgson Ellis, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and late Dean of the Faculty of

Applied Science and Engineering in the University of Toronto, in the 75th year of his age.

FRY — Sad indeed were the circumstances surrounding the death at the Montreal General Hospital of Henry Stevenson Fry, Arts '14, Law '20, on June 7. Mr. Fry, who was a most popular junior member of the Graduates' Society, died as the result of a serious operation believed to have been made necessary through wounds received during service overseas. His death occurred at the very threshold of his professional career as he was about to take his final examination before the Board of Notaries when attacked by illness.

The late Mr. Fry was born in Montreal 27 years ago, the eldest son of Henry Fry, Law '88, and of Mrs. Fry. He was a grandson of the late James Stevenson,

After attending the Montreal High School, he entered upon and completed a course in Arts at the University, and was continuing studies in Law when war was declared. He immediately joined the C.O.T.C. provisional battalion and qualified for a commission. Unable to secure an appointment, he joined No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), and served with that unit in France. After several months with the hospital, he was, at his own request, transferred to a combatant regiment, the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, as a lieutenant. At Passchendaele he was severely wounded and on recovery was appointed paymaster to a Canadian hospital in England. In 1919 Mr. Fry was demobilized.

Returning to Montreal, Mr. Fry resumed his studies in Law at the University and last spring was graduated. He had intended entering the notarial profession.

On June 3, 1917, in England, the late Mr. Fry was married to Miss Norton Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Scott, Montreal, who was then in England on duty at a military hospital. Mrs. Fry survives with one child, as do also his parents and three brothers.

GWILLIM — After a long and painful illness, John Cole Gwillim, Sci. '95, for some years professor of Mining at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., passed away in that city on August 19. His health had been uncertain for a considerable period, improving in the summer when he was exploring mineral lands in British Columbia and failing on his return to duty at the university. This spring he was obliged to give up work at Queen's.

The late Prof. Gwillim was born nearly 52 years ago at Laver Court, Clifford, Herefordshire, England, and at the age of 13 came to Canada with his parents, settling near Winnipeg. After preparation at St. John's College, Winnipeg, he entered McGill where he took the course in mining engineering and was graduated in 1895. Until 1903 he was engaged in the practice of his profession as a mining engineer in the west, part of the time with W. S. Johnson, Sci. 96, now of Lachine, Que., and part of the time as a member of the Geological Survey. In 1903 he was called to Queen's, where he occupied the chair of mining engineering. In the summer he continued his field work in the west, for a number of years exploring the coal lands of the Canadian Pacific railway and later the oil fields of Alberta for the same company. His last work in the field, done in 1919, was the exploration of the Peace River oil field. As a scientific explorer he had few equals in Canada and as a teacher he was beloved by his colleagues and students.

In October, 1900, Prof. Gwillim was married to Miss Jane Birch, Vancouver, B.C., who survives with one daughter. Burial was made at Winnipeg, Man.

HALLIDAY — Dr. James Thomas Innes Halliday, Med. '66, died on July 4 at the family residence, 457 Water Street, Peterboro, Ont. He had been in failing health for some time.

Born at Grafton, Ont., on July 16, 1844, Dr. Halliday was the son of Dr. Thomas Halliday, who came to Canada from Annan, Scotland, and became a pioneer physician at Grafton. At the age of 20 Dr. Halliday was graduated from McGill with honors, having on account of his youth, to wait for a year until being awarded his medical diploma. He practised successively at Vernonville, Grafton and finally in Peterboro, after 1882. He became one of the leading surgeons in Peterboro and district.

For 25 years Dr. Halliday was medical officer of the 57th Regiment of Militia and on his retirement in 1909 was presented by his fellow-officers with a solid silver tray. For many years he was president of the officers' mess.

"As a physician," says the Peterboro *Examiner*, "deceased came into remarkably close relationship with his many patients and their families, his presence in a sick-room being accepted as a silent benediction. It is accordingly impossible to estimate the personal grief caused throughout the community by his passing."

Dr. Halliday's widow, formerly Miss Amy Vernon, of Vernonville, Ont., survives, with two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Robert A. Ross, Montreal. Dr. Vernon St. Clair Halliday, Med. '92, who died suddenly in New York in 1904, of dyptheria, contracted from a patient whose life he was instrumental in saving, was a son of Dr. Halliday.

HAY — The death occurred in the General Hospital, Montreal, on May 20, of Miss Eleanor Clunie Hay, Arts '18. The late Miss Hay was born at Lachute, Que., and attended the Lachute Academy. While at the Royal Victoria College, she was active in tennis and basketball. The funeral was held at Lachute on May 23.

McCLUGAN — Ellen McClugan (Mrs. W. C. Hamilton '08).

McCORMACK — Dr. Andrew Campbell McCormack, past student, son of Dr. Norman McCormack, Med. '85, of Renfrew, Ont., died at Gravenhurst, Ont., Sanitorium on July 27, of tuberculosis contracted while on duty as a medical officer in military hospitals.

Dr. McCormack was born in Renfrew in 1890, attended the Renfrew public schools and Collegiate Institude, then McGill, and completed his studies in medicine at Western University, London, Ont. In 1915 he enlisted in No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital at London, Ont., with which unit he served in Canada, England, the Dardanelles, Egypt and France, until his return to Canada to complete his course.

In January, 1917, he was appointed to the Cogswell Street Military Hospital, Halifax, N.S., and remained there and at Camp Hill Military Hospital, until transferred to London, Ont. He received special mention for his services following the Halifax disaster of December, 1918. Later in the same year he was a sufferer from spinal meningitis, from which he recovered. The immediate cause of his death was septic pneumonia, resulting from a septic tooth.

Dr. McCormack was married on September 11, 1918, to Miss Lucy Benwell Wheaton, daughter of Andrew Wheaton, Halifax, N.S. In January, 1919, while her husband was lying helplessly ill of spinal meningitis, Mrs. McCormack was taken suddenly ill and died five months after her marriage.

MacLENNAN — Of Rev. Duncan Hugh MacLennan, M.A., Arts '71, who died suddenly at the home of John McCrimmon, township of Charlottenburgh, Ont., on June 4, an old associate in the Presbyterian ministry says: "By taking a comprehensive view of him, he was a man of extensive knowledge, intellectual power, excellent character and a faithful laborer in the vineyard. That he did not occupy a more prominent position in the church may

be ascribed to a natural element of diffidence on his part out of which he put forth no particular effort to emerge."

The late Rev. Mr. MacLennan was born at Lancaster on October 22, 1840, the son of Hugh MacLennan, third line of Lancaster. When quite young he taught school, a calling for which he was well qualified, and early in the sixties, as the result of evangelistic preaching at Lancaster, made up his mind to study for the ministry. In 1871 he was graduated in Arts at McGill, proceeding four years later to the degree of M.A. In 1873 he procured the gold medal for efficiency in theology at the Montreal Presbyterian College. The same year he crossed to Edinburgh and there attended theological studies at the University and at the Free Church Hall.

Ordained to the ministry on March 6, 1877, he was at once inducted into the charge of Alexandria, Ont., where he labored successfully for five years. At the end of that period, Rev. Mr. MacLennan was translated to Tecumseth and Adjala, Presbytery of Barrie, going later, first to Thessalon and then to Bruce Mines. In the latter place he was stationed for fifteen years. Retiring from mission work, he spent the last fifteen years of his life in Toronto, preaching as he had opportunity, and distributing religious periodicals and tracts until his final retirement from the ministry early this year.

Rev. Mr. MacLennan died the day after his arrival in Glengarry to spend the summer. He was buried at Williamstown. His wife, one son and one daughter survive.

RITCHIE — The death occurred on June 26, at Queenstown, South Africa, of Dr. John Lichtenstein Ritchie, Med. '74, who had been settled in South Africa for an extended period. Dr. Ritchie was the third son of the late Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Judge in Equity, Halifax, in which city he was born on November 26, 1852. After receiving his preliminary education at private schools, he studied medicine at McGill and was graduated in 1874. A post-graduate course was taken at St. Thomas Hospital, London, England, following which Dr. Ritchie practised for a short time in Halifax.

In 1879 Dr. Ritchie entered the Army Medical Services and took part in the Zulu campaign and in the first Boer war. On the conclusion of the latter he settled in South Africa, first at George, Cape Colony, and afterwards at Queenstown, where he had a very extensive practice and where he was much admired not only for his skill as a physician, but for the charm of his manner and the kindliness of his heart.

Dr. Ritchie was married to Miss M. Thwaits, of Cape Town, and had five sons and two daughters. His youngest son fell in action during the late war. One brother and two sisters also survive in Halifax, N.S.

ROSS — An illness of three days of pneumonia on August 5, proved fatal to Dr. Joseph John Ross, Arts '90, Med '94, who passed away at his residence, 581 Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, Que. Dr. Ross was one of the best known physicians in the city.

The late Dr. Ross was born at Dewittville, Que., on June 26, 1867. Graduated in Arts in 1890, he later pursued a course in medicine, securing his degree in 1894. Dr. Ross' professional career was spent throughout on the island of Montreal. He had offices in Westmount and Point St. Charles and enjoyed a wide practice. During the influenza epidemic of 1918 he worked tirelessly and was one of the founders of the emergency hospital for sailors which was established in the Catholic Sailors' Institute.

In Fraternal circles Dr. Ross was prominent. He was a past master of University lodge, A.F. & A.M., a member of the Royal Albert Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, held the 32nd degree in the Scottish rite and was a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. He was also a leading Rotarian.

He is survived by his wife, one son and three daughters.

RUSSELL — Rev. Walter Russell, D.D., Arts '87, one of the foremost evangelists of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, died on May 22 in Montreal.

The son of John Russell and Jean G. Dodd, the late Rev. Dr. Russell was born at Bristol, Que., on December 23, 1860. After attending the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, he entered McGill, being graduated in 1887. Later, he pursued a course at the Montreal Presbyterian College and in 1889 was ordained to the ministry.

Taking up evangelistic work, Rev. Dr. Russell became widely known throughout Canada and in different parts of the United States. He took an important part in many religious conventions and in Y.M.C.A. work. Besides theological articles, booklets, tracts and poems, he wrote several works, including: "The Burning Bush" and "The Life of Love." In July, 1892, Rev. Dr. Russell was married to Miss Jillie H. Mayhew, of Mount Vernon, Me. Mrs. Russell survives with two daughters. Burial was made at Bristol, Que.

SUTHERLAND — Forbes Dunbar Sutherland, past student, well known in Canadian journalistic circles and latterly connected with the London press, died in London, England, on June 26. A son of the late Dr. William Sutherland, he was born in Montreal on April 20, 1880, and was educated at the Montreal High School and at McGill. For five years he served in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and later for a similar period with the Corps of Guides. Entering journalism, he was successively city editor of the Montreal *Star*, and on the staff of the Boston *Herald* and the *Canadian Century*. Mr. Sutherland also did much free lance work and acted as a correspondent for the London *Times*, the New York *Sun*, the Boston *Transcript* and other newspapers. He was regarded as a clever writer. Mr. Sutherland was married to Marie Eugenie Jeanne, youngest daughter of the late Chief Justice Sir H. T. Taschereau, Montreal.

THAYER — On June 22 the death took place in Montreal of Dr. Linus Orton Thayer, Med. '59. Dr. Thayer was one of the oldest practitioners in the city and for some years past had lived a retired life. Born on February 2, 1834, he was the son of J. Thayer, Montreal. After graduation at McGill, the late Dr. Thayer took post-graduate work in London, where he was graduated both in medicine and pharmacy. He practised almost throughout in Montreal, and was for a time in Brooklyn, N.Y.

BIRTHS

ALEXANDER — At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on June 15, to E. Douglas Alexander, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Alexander, of Montreal, a son.

BAILLIE — At 4258 Avenue Road, Westmount, on July 24, to Archie F. Baillie, Sci. '09, and Mrs. Baillie, a daughter.

BOURNE — On July 11, at 34 St. Mark Street, Montreal, to the wife of Dr. Wesley Bourne, Med. '11, a son (died same day).

BURT — To Mrs. A. LeRoy Burt (Dorothy Duff, '13), a daughter.

DAWSON — At Montreal, on July 16, to Heber W. Dawson, Sci. '16, and Mrs. Dawson, a daughter.

EDGAR — At the Women's Hospital, Montreal, on May 28, to John H. Edgar, Sci. '03, and Mrs. Edgar, a son, John Tertius.

GERRIE — At 146 Moira Street, Belleville, Ont., on August 2, to W. H. Gerrie, Sci. '17, and Mrs. Gerrie, a daughter.

GODSON — To Mrs. Henry Godson (Edna Lehman, Arts '12), a son.

GRANT — At the Women's Hospital, Montreal, on July 7, to the wife of Dr. K. G. Grant, Med. '17, a daughter.

HOWARD — At the Montreal Women's Hospital, on July 4, to Wilbert H. Howard, Law '15, and Mrs. Howard, a daughter.

HYNDMAN — At the Ottawa Maternity Hospital, on June 12, to Dr. A. B. Hyndman, Med. '15, of Carp, Ont., and Mrs. Hyndman, a daughter.

LAWRENCE — At St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B.C., on May 17, to Dr. R. Grant Lawrence, Med. '17, and Mrs. Lawrence, of Swanson Bay, B.C., a son.

LEWIS — At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on May 28, to Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, Arts '06, Med. '12, and Mrs. Lewis, a son.

McCUAIG — At 620 Belgium Avenue, Montreal, on June 20, to Clarence N. McCuaig, past student, and Mrs. McCuaig, a son.

MERRILL — At 529 Lansdowne Avenue, Montreal, on May 22, to Walter A. Merrill, Law '11, and Mrs. Merrill, a daughter.

MORRISH — At Sceptre, Sask., on August 6, to Dr. Walter Morrish, Med. '18, and Mrs. Morrish, a daughter, Mercy Elizabeth.

NUTTER — To Dr. J. Appleton Nutter, Arts '00, Med. '04, and Mrs. Nutter, at the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on July 17, a daughter.

O'HALLORAN — At Ottawa, on May 15, to Melbourne O'Halloran, Arts '15, and Mrs. O'Halloran, a daughter.

PARLOW — To Mrs. Alan Parlow (Grace Ryan, Arts '14), a son.

PORTER — To Mrs. Cecil Porter (Winifred Mathewson, '12), a daughter.

POTTS — To Mrs. A. E. Potts (Mary A. R. Stewart, '12), a daughter.

PRESTON — At Hamilton, N.Y., on July 12th, 1920, to Mrs. G. P. Preston (Mary Alexandra Braeuer, Arts '12), a son.

STRUTHERS — At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on June 17, to Dr. R. R. Struthers, Arts '14, Med. '18, and Mrs. Struthers, a daughter.

SUTHERLAND — At Ottawa, on July 19, to R. D. Sutherland, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Sutherland, a daughter.

TURNER — At Montreal, on July 23, to the wife of Dr. W. G. Turner, Arts '96, Med. '00, a son.

WOODRUFF — At Ottawa, on July 1, to Bernard J. Woodruff, past student, and Mrs. Woodruff, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BALKWILL—In July, at Christ Church, Vancouver, B.C., Miss Agnes Blanche Balkwill, Arts '14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Balkwill, was married to John W. Southin, ex-lieutenant in the 29th Battalion, C.E.F.

BALLANTYNE — Linton H. Ballantyne, Arts '15, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ballantyne, Westmount, was married on June 30, in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, to Catherine Sophie, daughter of Dr. A. N. and Mrs. Edwards, Pau, France.

BANGS — In St. George's Church, Montreal, on June 8, the marriage took place of Miss Ursula Emma Plant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Plant, of Westmount, to Raymond Gardner Bangs, Sci. '16, son of the late J. A. Bangs, and of Mrs. Bangs, Ottawa.

BELL — Captain Gerald Gordon Bell, D.S.O., Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre, with palm, past student, son of the late G. T. A. Bell, and of Mrs. Bell, Ottawa, was on June 22 married in All Saints' Church, Ottawa, to Miss Edith Grace Drayton, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, and Lady Drayton.

BRAEUER — The marriage took place in Montreal on Sept 10th, 1919, of Miss Mary Alexandra McLean Braeuer, Arts '12, to Geo. P. Preston, of Altamont, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs Preston are at present living at Hamilton, N.Y.

CAMPBELL — In St. Alban's Church, Edmonds, B.C., on July 28, Dr. Ivan Glen Campbell, Vet. '93, Med. '97, of Vancouver, B.C., son of the late R. Anson Campbell, Montreal, was married to Helen Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late R. C. Davis. After a honeymoon spent at Penticton, they will reside at Dr. Campbell's residence in Vancouver, 2000 Nelson Street.

DAVIS — F. Harold Davis, Sci. '17, of Montreal, was on June 9, in St. Anthony's Church, Montreal, married to Miss Lilly Coggins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Coggins, of Montreal.

DUCLOS — On June 30, at 2074 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask., Victor Eugene Duclos, Arts '15, son of Mrs. Justice Duclos, Arts '81, Law '84, and Mrs. Duclos, Montreal, to Thelma Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duncan, Regina, took place. Mr. and Mrs. Duclos are residing in the Crescent Apartments, Regina.

FISHER — In St. George's Church, Montreal, on June 8, Captain Philip Sydney Fisher, D.S.O., D.F.C., Arts '16, son of the late Roswell C. Fisher, Law '69, and of Mrs. Fisher, was married to Miss Margaret Linton Southam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Southam, Montreal.

FISHER — At Hantsport, N.S., on June 15, at the home of Mrs. Michael Davison, her only daughter, Nita Seville, was married to Seymour Jost Fisher, Sci. '10, superintendent of the James Smart Mfg. Co., Brockville, Ont., and son of Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Fisher, Hantsport.

FORBES — The marriage of Miss Ada Gertrude McCormick, elder daughter of the late A. G. McCormick and of Mrs. McCormick, Ottawa, to Major John Hunter Forbes, Sci. '08, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Forbes, Montreal, took place on July 24, at the summer home of the bride's mother, Lighthouse Point, Metis Beach, Que.

GARROW — The marriage took place on June 2, at the home of the bride's mother in Toronto, of Annie Isobel, daughter of Mrs. George Waters, of that city, formerly of Montreal, to Edwin Esselmont Garrow, Sci. '14, son of Dr. A. E. Garrow, Med. '89, and Mrs. Garrow, of Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Garrow are residing in Winnipeg.

GNAEDINGER — The marriage took place on June 16, at 4170 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, the home of the bridegroom's parents, of Janet, daughter of Mrs. E. Gemmill, Belfast, Ireland, and Frederick Theodore Gnaedinger, Sci. '12, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Gnaedinger, Westmount, Que. They will reside in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

GORDON — The marriage took place in All Saints' Church, Winnipeg, on June 26, of Miss Diana Vernon Stewart Campbell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, Winnipeg, and Dr. John Keith Gordon, Arts '16, Med. '20, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gordon, Winnipeg.

GREENWOOD — At Welland, Ont., on July 10, Dr. Frederick Stowell Greenwood, Med. '78, of St. Catharines, Ont., was married to Miss May Louise Bridgman, B.A., of Toronto, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Bridgman, of Welland.

GRAHAM — Elsie Graham, '19 (Mrs. Albert Richard Kendall).

GREGGS — R. Luella Greggs, '14 (Mrs. R. O. Cutler).

HENRY — The marriage took place in Robie Street Methodist Church, Halifax, N.S., on June 15, of Miss Mary Aleta Millett, daughter of Lewis J. Millett, Windsor, N.S., and Thomas Haliburton Henry, Sci. '14, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henry, Westmount. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are residing in Prud'homme Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace.

HERSEY — On June 2 the marriage took place in Erskine Church, Montreal, of Geraldine May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hodgson, Montreal, to Eric Mason Hersey, past student, son of Dr. Milton L. Hersey, Sci. '89, Montreal.

HEWARD — At St. Matthew's Church, San Mateo, Cal., on June 30, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James P. Langhorne and widow of Richard Hammond, was married to Chilion Graves Heward, Arts '07, Law '10, son of the late Arthur R. G. Heward and of Mrs. Heward, Montreal.

JOHNSON — On June 9, the marriage took place at the residence of the bride's brother, George Irving, Arts '02, at Summit, N.J., of Captain Hammond Johnson, M.C., Sci. '15, son of Lieut.-Col. H. D. Johnson, Med. '85, and Mrs. Johnson, of Ottawa, to Edith, daughter of David P. Irving, Vernon, P.E.I.

JOSEPHS — In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on June 22, the marriage took place of Margaret, eldest daughter of John Gracie, Kingston, and Dr. George E. Josephs, Med. '81, of Pembroke, Ont.

KENYON — At Waterloo, Que., on September 1st, Lot A. Kenyon, Sci. '08, of Montreal, was married to Adeline Louise Perkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Perkins, of Waterloo.

LAING — On August 5, at St. Paul's Episcopal Methodist Church, New York City, Dr. James Robert Laing, Med. '17, of Hamilton, Ont., son of Robert Laing, Montreal, was married to Mary Lucille, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Bradwin, Toronto.

LEET — On August 14th, at the home of the bride's sister, at Danville, Ont., Mr. Justice Seth P. Leet, Law '79, of Montreal, was married to Miss Mary Adams Griffith, of Danville, Que.

MacFARLANE — On July 7 at 10 Laval Street, Quebec, Miss Agnes Oastler Young, of Camberslang, Scotland, became the wife of Innes Parlan MacFarlane, past student in Agriculture, of Huntingdon, Que.

MacLACHLAN — The marriage took place on July 26, at the Methodist Church, Bathurst, N.B., of Adelaide Christina, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kent, Bathurst, and Duncan William MacLachlan, Sci. '06, of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

MATTHEWS — Miss Gertrude Irene Timmis, past student, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Timmis, of New York, formerly of Westmount, was married on June 25, in New York city, to Dr. Leonard Morgan Matthews, Med. '17, of Port Arthur, Ont.

MOLSON — At St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on June 17, the marriage took place of Miss Florence Hazel Browne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Browne, of Kingston, to John Henry Molson, past student, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Molson, Montreal.

MOLSON — The marriage of Catherine Delesderniers, only daughter of Sherringham A. Shepherd, London, England, to W. Hobart Molson, past student, son of the late Dr. W. A. Molson, Med. '74, of Montreal, took place on June 22, in St. George's Church, Montreal.

MONTGOMERY — The marriage of Eileen Anna Marriott, second daughter of Mrs. W. L. S. Jackson, Montreal, to Dr. Lorne C. Montgomery, M.C., Med. '20, of Montreal, took place at the Church of the Advent, Westmount, on June 9.

MORSE — On June 2, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal, the marriage took place of Tena Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Scott, 174 Powell Avenue, Ottawa, to Dr. Harry Dodge Morse, Med. '18, of Berwick, N.S.

MUNDIE — At St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, on June 2, the marriage took place of Gladys Irene, daughter of the late E. G. Taylor and of Mrs. William Roper, Montreal, to Dr. Gordon Stewart Mundie, Arts '06, Med. '10, son of the late James Mundie and of Mrs. Mundie, Montreal.

MURPHY — On June 28, at St. Thomas Aquinas' Church, Ottawa, the marriage took place of Margaret Isabel, daughter of the late T. P. Gorman and of Mrs. Gorman, Ottawa, to Stephen John Murphy, Sci. '13, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Murphy, Montreal.

NATHANSON — At Ottawa, on June 8, Dr. Joseph N. Nathanson, Med. '19, of New York, was married to Miss Harriet Doner, daughter of John Doner, 450 McLaren Street, Ottawa.

NELSON — On June 17, the marriage took place at the home of the bride, 245 Mackay Street, Montreal, of Miss Gwenyd Jane Owen and Maxwell Stuart Nelson, Sci. '15, both of Montreal.

NESS — The marriage of Eva Harriett, daughter of Mrs. James Smith, 175 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, to Alexander R. Ness, Agr. '12, of Macdonald College, son of Robert Ness, Howick, Que., took place on May 21, at the home of the bride's mother.

PERRY — In Montreal West Presbyterian Church, on June 30, the marriage took place of Miss Alma Marie Kuhns, Arts '18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Kuhns, to Brian Rhodes Perry, Sci. '15, of Vancouver, B.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. B. Perry, Vancouver.

PLANCHE — At Saskatoon, Sask., on May 25, the marriage took place of Anne Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Eisele, Guelph, Ont., and Clifford Carlyle Planche, Sci. '11, of Calgary, Alberta, son of Mrs. L. E. Charbonnel, Cookshire, Que. Mr. and Mrs. Planche are residing in Calgary.

ROBERTSON — At Durham, Ont., on June 30, Dr. Lorne Forbes Robertson, Med. '01, only son of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Robertson, Stratford, Ont., was married to Jessie Winnifred, daughter of Mrs. Bessie L. Munro, Durham. Dr. and Mrs. Robertson are residing at "The Elms," Stratford, Ont.

ROY — At St. Paul's Church, Bury, Que., on July 8, Louis Charles Roy, Agr. '17, District Agronomist, Cookshire, Que., was married to Gladys, eldest daughter of A. B. Hunt, M.P., and Mrs. Hunt.

SAWERS — At Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, London, England, on June 22, the marriage took place of Miss Hilda Virginia MacMaster, daughter of Donald MacMaster, M.P., Law '71, to Major Basil Lindsay Sawers, M.C., past student, of Victoria, B.C.

SCHAFHEITLIN — On June 17 at Bahrein, Persian Gulf, the marriage took place of Miss Gertrude Schafheitlin, Arts '09, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Schafheitlin, of Canning, N.S., and Rev. Gerrit John Pennings, of the American Mission in Arabia.

SCOTT — At the home of the bridegroom's parents, 169 Somerset Street, Ottawa, on June 19, the marriage took place of Dr. George Orville Scott, Med. '10, of Ottawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Scott, of the same city, and Miss Helen Hannan, of London, England.

SICARD — At Senneville, Que., on August 14, Dr. Lionel John Sicard, Med. '19, of Buckingham, Que., was married to Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Lyall, Montreal.

METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING AT McGILL

By Alfred Stansfield, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., A.R.S.M., *Professor of Metallurgy*

METALLURGY has been defined as the Science and Art of extracting metals from their ores and fitting them for use, and while the science of metallurgy is comparatively recent, the art of metallurgy is one of the oldest, dating from prehistoric times.

Canadan metallurgy has made great advances during the past twenty years, and the present day metallurgist needs a very thorough training in chemistry, physics and engineering, before he can meet successfully the problems that present themselves in his practice.

The Department of Metallurgical Engineering offers a course leading to the degree of B.Sc. in this subject. It also gives instruction in Metallurgy, Materials of Construction, Fire-Assaying, Metallography, Electro-Metallurgy and Dental Metallurgy to students who are taking other courses. Post-graduate instruction is provided which leads to the degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D., and special courses of laboratory and lecture instruction are arranged for partial students who cannot afford the time for a full course leading to a degree. The great demand for metallurgists during the war has directed attention to the growing importance of this subject, and an increasing number of students are entering for the undergraduate, the post-graduate, and the partial courses in this department.

Canada provides a large and growing field of opportunity for qualified metallurgists. They are needed in smelting plants such as the three large plants near Sudbury smelting the copper-nickel ores of that district, the large copper and lead smelting plants in British Columbia, the nickel refining plants at Port Colborne and Ottawa, electric smelting plants at Shawinigan, Welland, Orillia and Belleville, and the Coniagas reduction plant at Thorold. Iron and steel metallurgists are needed for the large steel plants at Sydney, Sault Ste. Marie, Hamilton and Port Arthur, while iron and steel foundries and engineering plants needing metallurgical guidance are scattered over the Dominion.

Men entering this profession should have a sound training in engineering, combined with a knowledge of the chemical and physical principles of smelting and refining operations. They should understand the nature of metals and alloys, how to melt and cast them, and the results of varying thermal and mechanical treatments. They should also have a practical acquaintance with the operating conditions in metallurgical plants and with business methods. A qualified metallurgist should be able not only to conduct those operations that are in ordinary use at present, but to devise new methods and to have a large vision of the future development in his profession. Canadian metallurgy is now at a stage when many important changes and developments may be expected, and this offers very favorable opportunities to young men of ability.

Metallurgy at McGill became a separate department in 1902 and since then has been in charge of the writer, with the assistance of a demonstrator or lecturer and occasionally a research assistant. The late Mr. S. Werner was demonstrator and lecturer for a number of years, having charge of the instruction in fire-assaying. After his death in 1918, he was succeeded by Mr. Gordon Sproule, who now fills the position. Messrs. H. J. Roast and C. F. Pascoe are special lecturers conducting an evening course in Metallography.

Metallurgical instruction is given by this department to all engineering students in their second year (materials of construction), to third year students in chemistry, mining and metallurgy, and to fourth year students in chemistry, electrical engineering, mining and metallurgy. A course of lectures and laboratory is also given to all dental students in their second year.

The instruction given is by lectures and laboratory courses, and includes the properties of metals and alloys, the nature and uses of fuels and furnace materials, the methods of extracting metals from their ores, the refining of metals and the production of alloys. Fire-assaying, or testing ores to find any gold or silver they may contain, forms an important branch of instruction. Metallography the microscopic study of metals and alloys, is taught practically to many of the engineering students and also as an extension course.

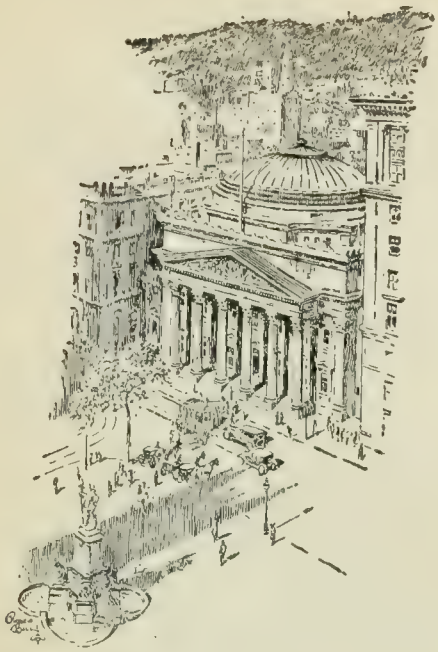
Apart from undergraduate instruction, a number of graduated students return to take special courses in the laboratories, leading to the M.Sc., or higher degrees. There is abundant field in metallurgy for research that can profitably be undertaken by such students, and the laboratories, though much in need of enlargement, are sufficiently well equipped for much work of this kind. Students from abroad come here for post-graduate instruction in electro-metallurgy.

The equipment of this department includes a large laboratory containing furnaces for roasting and smelting ores on a considerable scale. One of these, a water-jacketed blast furnace, being large enough to smelt five tons of copper ore daily. There are also a number of smaller furnaces for melting metals in crucibles and for carrying out all kinds of experimental work.

A special feature is made of electric furnace operations. Through the generosity of Dr. Milton Hersey, a 50 h.p. electrical plant was obtained and has been applied in many ways to the operation of electric furnaces. This branch of the work is of especial value, not only because electro-metallurgy is comparatively new and therefore gives greater promise of fresh discoveries, but also because electrical heating can be applied very effectively to many testing operations on a laboratory scale. An example of this is an electric furnace having a carborundum muffle which can be heated to 2000°C. (3600°F.) and which is in regular use for testing samples of fire-bricks and similar materials sent in by Montreal firms. Other electric furnaces include a tilting furnace for melting steel by the electric arc, an induction steel-melting furnace, a smelting furnace in which iron ores are smelted into pig iron, and in which ferro-alloys, such as ferro-silicon, ferro-molybdenum and ferro-titanium have been made from the ore.

There is also an electric crucible furnace suitable for melting steel and alloys of all kinds.

In connection with the production of alloys and the heat-treatment of steel and other metals, there are a few mechanical testing machines, including a drop-testing machine, a Sankey metal-bending tester and a Brinel hardness tester. The laboratory should contain a drop hammer and a pair of rolls for reducing ingots of steel and other metals to rods or sheets. Lack of funds and want of room have made it impracticable to obtain these appliances. There is also needed a mixing machine and a briquetting press for briquetting powdery ores, fuel and refractory materials.



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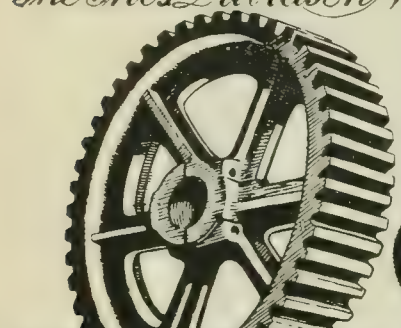

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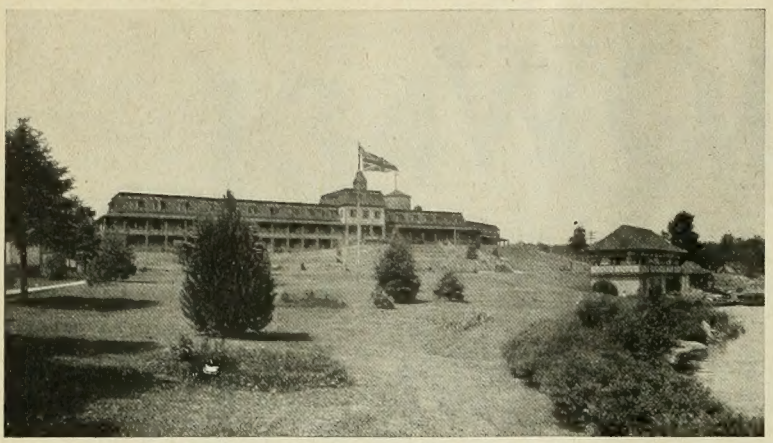

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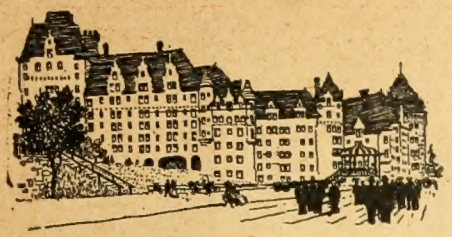

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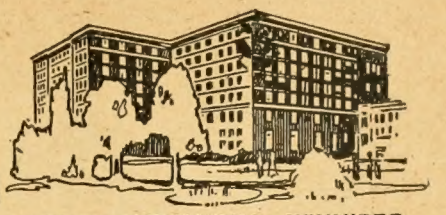

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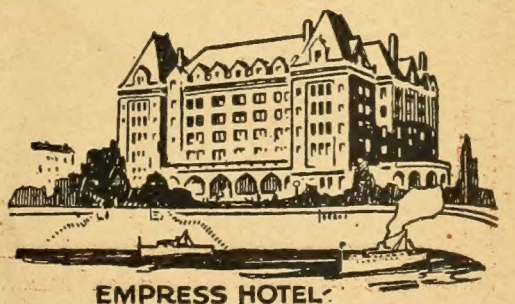

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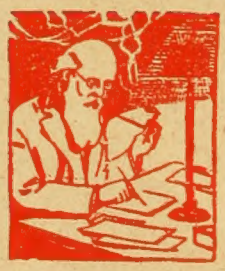

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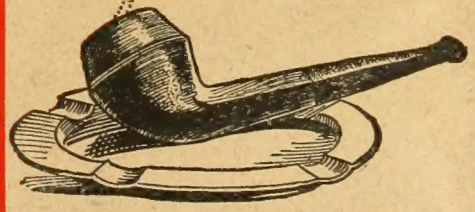

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